TRADE AND INDUSTRY

29 March 1973 Volume 10 No 13 10p

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal and New Technology
Volume 10. No. 13. Pages 661 to 724. March 29, 1973. Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569 London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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A National Consumer Advice Service—plus a do-it-yourself claim kit?

A SCHEME whereby a national network of consumer advice centres linked to the new Director-General of Fair Trading might be created, has been outlined to a House of Commons committee by the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe. The way in which a consumers' claims arbitration service could be established within the existing County Court system was also described by Sir Geoffrey who was addressing the Standing Committee on the Fair Trading Bill.

'We all know the importance of extending and improving the way by which advice is made available,' said Sir Geoffrey. 'We have the Local Authorities with their commitment spelt out in the 1972 Act. We have some examples of what can be achieved by Local Authorities, and of the importance of organising things in a way that retains the good will, if not the affection, of traders. That is the right kind of relationship.

'On the other hand, we have the role played by the Citizens' Advice Bureaux (CAB). There are between 500 and 600 such organisations. The Government make a contribution to the financing of their central work. Personally, I should discount them as being untrained voluntary workers. Whereas people might not be enthusiastic about going to a council-run advice centre, they might more readily go to a CAB because it was run by someone who was not known to be employed by and associated with the Local Authority.

'The role of the nationalised industries' consumer councils is another matter which people have touched on.

'Having surveyed the market, may I indicate the way in which we ought to move. The Local Authorities have the leading role in this because of the powers conferred upon them under various statutory provisions. They can definitely be invited to lead. The Government also have a role to lead and persuade but not to direct.

'We want to give guidance in the creation of a national network of consumer councils linked to the Director-General who would be the focal point. Reports would come into him from Local Authority trading standard organisations and from these centres; advice and information would go out from him.

'One would like to consider the possibility that these advice centres—whether they are established by the Local Authority or CAB or, conceivably, in relation to the nationalised industries—would have a common house style in terms of a publicly identified description for themselves. Perhaps they might work towards a common telephone number. They could certainly improvise their own two-way linkage with the Director-General to become more effective.

'The procedure I have in mind is that at the conclusion of the discussions which are already taking place between my officials and Local Authority associations and others, we should soon be able to circulate a pattern indicating the way in which the network of advice should develop. I am already engaged in the preparation of documents along these lines. I shall then be able to discuss the proposals with the various bodies concerned—the Consumer Associations, Local Authorities, the association concerned with trading standards and the Citizens' Advice Bureaux—to see whether this is the right framework within which to proceed.

'Having prepared the document for discussion, it might be useful to have a conference of the interested bodies to discuss publicly the way in which this outline scheme should be drawn together into a final pattern of recommendations or guidance to Local Authorities.

'With reference to the arbitration service people want a long-stop if advice services have failed to promote conciliation and settlement. We need a readily available, effective and enforceable way of giving the consumer the opportunity of redress of his grievances.

'First of all, having acknowledged that there is a need for improvement on this front, do we need to have a system that is separate and apart from our ordinary court system? I have discussed this with almost every consumer representative whom I have seen in a variety of places throughout the country. My impression is that, provided we can work out within the County Court or existing court framework, a solution that provides the right kind of thing, they would regard that as more sensible. We have, after all, court buildings and staff available in every small community. It is possible to make substantial and real progress within the existing system.

'Let me say what has been done already. On March 1 last year a number of changes were made in the County Court rules which make it simpler and easier for consumer claims to be heard in the County Court system. The three main ones were, first, the establishment of a system whereby consumer claims can be brought by default action as simply as a claim for debt and, in default of an appearance by the trader, judgment is entered forthwith. Secondly, there was provision for what is called a pre-trial review so that the consumer claim can be considered by the Registrar at the outset in his private room. He can discover what the real argument is about and encourage settlement of the case at that stage. Thirdly, there was a provision altering the range of cases in respect of which the losing party need not expect an order to pay the other side's costs. One can now go to court with a claim and not be expected to pay the other side's costs (in respect of a claim) up to £20. This must be seen alongside the provisions of the Legal Advice and Assistance Act (some of), which come into force next month.

'These changes in the rules have been in existence for less than 12 months. They have been considered by a conference of registrars of County Courts held towards the end of last

year, and in at least one case there has been a spectacular increase in the number of cases brought under this simplified procedure. **They need more publicity and greater understanding and appreciation by lawyers within and outside the County Court system.**

'They need to be supported by further changes. Once such change which is forthcoming is the preparation of specimen forms for consumer claims which can be made available at advice centres and advice bureaux so that people will know what to do. In addition, a guide should be prepared to the way in which consumer claims can be brought to these courts.

'The Lord Chancellor is also arranging for the County Court Rules Committee, which initiated the changes to which I have so far referred, to consider what further changes in the rules may be necessary. The Lord Chancellor intends to consider the practicability of providing a consumer arbitration service within the existing County Court system.

'Section 92 of the County Courts Act enables the judge of a County Court, with the consent of the parties, to refer any proceedings to arbitration. Such an arbitrator's award is entered as the judgment in the procedings and can be enforced by execution against goods or in any other way, like any other judgment. The award of such an arbitrator can be challenged only by an application to the judge whose powers are limited to reviewing the award on a question of law.

'If the power to refer County Court proceedings to arbitration were to be conferred not on the 'judge' but on the 'court', which would need a change in the County Courts Act, it would be open to the County Court Rules Committee to enable the Registrar to exercise the power of reference to arbitration in defined cases, which might well be defined as being consumer cases. The Administration of Justice Bill is already in Standing Committee. I said that consideration had been given to the practicability of providing an arbitration service within the existing County Court system and clearly the possibility of an amendment of the kind I have suggested can be considered in that context.

'If that change is made, it will be possible to change the rules specifically in relation to consumer claims. In the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Bill there is a working definition of a consumer contract and therefore, to some extent, of a consumer claim. If the rules are changed in that way, the Registrar on the pre-trial review would be able to ask the parties in a suitable case whether they agreed to arbitration and, if they did, he could refer the case for arbitration either by himself or possibly by outside arbitrators.

'It would be possible to go further and provide that, in the simplified claim forms that are under consideration, the defendant should be asked whether he was prepared for his case to be handled by arbitration. If arbitration was undertaken, it could proceed without any insistence on formal pleadings of the legalistic kind, or without insistence on the application of rules of evidence, or on the formal procedure which prevails at the trial of an ordinary action.

'At the end of such an arbitration, the result could be entered as a judgment in the action. The successful party would be able to enforce it without having to bring fresh proceedings. The right of appeal would be limited to questions of law. At the same time, the voluntary element of arbitration would be preserved, because if a party declined to agree to arbitration, the case would have to await hearing by a judge in the ordinary way.

'Other changes which can also be considered along the same lines are, first, a change from the level below which an order for costs could not normally be made. That has recently been raised to £20. The jurisdiction of the Registrar at the moment is up to £75. Whether that would be the right level to which to raise that figure is not for me to decide or perhaps even to opine about. But if one can move in the direction of making an order for costs less likely, one will make the expense of going to an arbitrational court very much less significant.

'I do not think there are many people who argue, that lawyers ought to be excluded from this area altogether, because it is inconsistent. One must recognise that the same group of people who are anxious to improve consumer arbitration procedures are arguing for a greater availability of legal advice before the range of tribunals. I think, therefore, it would be wrong to exclude lawyers from consumer arbitration any more than they are excluded from any other system of arbitration, but right to alter the rules of costs along the lines I have indicated to make it less likely that the burden of paying for lawyers would be doubled in that way.

'The system I visualise would be, first, the availability of the advice centres, which we have discussed, with model claim forms and "do-it-yourself" consumer claim kits, so to speak. So the consumer, with or without the assistance of the people at such centres, could say whether he wanted to go down the arbitration road. He would then present or send the completed form to the court officers. The court would then serve it on the other side and the matter would come, on a day appointed, before the Registrar who would then refer it to arbitration or not, according to the wishes of the parties.

'The system would operate in the same way as any other tribunal system. It would be initiated by the service of documents and inquiries made from the court office in response to difficulties arising. In no tribunal system does the citizen ring up the chairman of the industrial division and ask what is happening next. The citizen would contact the office of the tribunal to find out the next step. One wants the system to work in that way.'

Consumer relations: Minister suggests a checklist for companies

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, suggested at Cheltenham on March 21 that the average company could do a lot to improve its relations with the consumer. Addressing the West of England Branch of the Institute of Directors, Sir Geoffrey continued: 'Let me offer you a check-list.

'First, and most important, how effective is your quality control? Does everybody in your company, from boardroom to stockroom, realise that it is upon the quality of your product that the company's reputation, and so its commercial success, essentially depends?

'Second, what kind of after-sales service do you provide? Are spare-parts available in the right places and on time? Do you do enough to supervise the quality of servicing provided at the retail outlets on which you rely?

'Third, what is your company's attitude towards consumer complaints? How many complaints does your company receive? What are they about? How are they handled? Are complaints dealt with in your company in some amorphous public relations department, where the main objective is simply to fend them off? Or are they treated as a sensitive yardstick of performance? And are they genuinely fed back to the production and marketing departments as invaluable evidence of consumer reaction?

'Perhaps the acid test is this: would you be prepared to publish in your Annual Report full details of the number and the pattern of the complaints that you receive and of the way in which they are dealt with?

'And, fourthly, what about your marketing techniques? Are your packages and labelling *entirely* accurate? Do they give the consumer all the information he (or she) is entitled to expect before she buys your product? Do you ensure that he is entitled to his full legal rights or do you seek to exclude them by some pretentious—but misleading—'guarantee'?

(*continued on next page*)

CONSUMER CHECKLIST
continued

'By all this concentration on the needs of the consumer I do not, of course, mean to imply that the customer is always right. Some customers sometimes themselves engage in a mite of unfair trading.

'Taking credit terms unfairly, for example, or seeking redress for unjustified complaints or showing, as Lord Redmayne said recently, "a lack of courtesy which would be unsupportable in any other walk of life".

'Bad consumer conduct must for the most part be left to the conscience of the consumer himself. And a great deal of corporate conduct must also be left to the conscience, and the good business sense, of the company itself.

'But it is, I am afraid, naive and fanciful to suppose that there will ever be enough self-regulation by business to displace the need for watchful legislation on behalf of the consumer. For consumer protection legislation merely represents the collective conscience of the community, supported by legal sanctions.

'And consumer protection legislation, of the right kind, is as much in the interests of the conscientious company as it is of the consumer. The competent company and the fair trader is as anxious as the consumer to know that his competitors' trading standards are being kept up to the mark. For, at the end of the day, the company and the consumer share a common interest in the fair and efficient operation of the market-place in which they need to co-exist together.'

Manganese Bronze Ltd. and BSA Ltd.

THE following is the text of a statement made in the House of Commons on March 19 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development:

'With permission Mr. Speaker I should like to make a statement about the outcome of the discussions which the Department of Trade and Industry has had with Manganese Bronze Holdings Ltd. and BSA Ltd. on the future of the British motor cycle industry.

'I told the House on Thursday that Manganese Bronze had expressed interest in taking over all or part of BSA's activities and had made certain proposals to Government. In outline the proposals finally put forward by Manganese Bronze were as follows: Manganese Bronze would make an offer for the whole issued share capital of BSA. The consideration would be 50 per cent of the ordinary share capital of a company to be formed out of Norton Villiers Ltd. Manganese Bronze's motor cycle subsidiary. The remaining 50 per cent would be owned by Manganese Bronze. In order to ensure that the new company would be established with a sound financial structure, Manganese Bronze would in addition provide £4.8 million of which £1.3 million would be in the form of convertible preference shares in the new motor cycle company and £3.5 million would be in cash for the acquisition of BSA's non-motor cycle interests. The DTI would also provide £4.8 million in the form, however, of prior-ranking preference shares of which £1.3 million would be convertible. Talks are also proceeding with banks to secure banking facilities of some £10 million.

'Manganese Bronze's detailed proposals for the merger are being published this afternoon.

'Manganese Bronze's offer would be conditional on the completion of a plan for the future of the new motor cycle company which showed to the satisfaction of Manganese Bronze that a viable business could be carried on within the available finance. The Department's support is dependent upon our being satisfied about the arrangements for the acquisition of BSA and about the proposals for the management and operation of the new company under Mr. Poore.

'The Government has concluded after detailed study that these proposals, if agreed by the Boards and shareholders of the two companies, offer good prospects of strengthening the British motor cycle industry which exports over 90 per cent of its output to a rapidly expanding overseas market.

Relations between Government, industry and finance

'Many of you, I know, will welcome the efforts now being made by Manganese Bronze, by BSA and by the Government to create a strong British motor cycle company capable of consolidating and improving its position in fiercely competitive export markets,' said Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development at the spring trade luncheon of the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association in London on March 21.

'It is widely recognised that in the conditions of modern international competition a much closer relationship is required between Government, industry and finance.

'In a number of countries, with a basically free enterprise system, but without our sophisticated capital market, there is of course much more Government involvement than here. Even in Britain there are some clear cases in which the national interest demands direct action by Government.

'But we have to be certain that any such action is taken only on the basis of thorough analysis and the importance of not undermining essential market disciplines must never be forgotten.

'Our over-riding purpose is to strengthen British industry, and to sustain the rate of economic growth that we are now achieving. No individual action. however desirable in itself, would be easy to justify if it was inconsistent with that broad aim.

'The Industrial Development Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon Richardson, plays a vital part in assisting Government to reach the right decisions in this difficult area.

'That Board consists of leading industrialists and bankers well qualified to take the wider view of the British economic and industrial interest.

'They have backed the proposals for the motor cycle industry, and I regard their role in relation to Government action under the Industry Act as an enormously important one.'

Development Minister on reality and image of UK's industrial relations

THE man who coined the phrase 'British disease' to mean poor labour relations was badly mistaken as experience of thousands of progressive managements up and down the country can testify, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, told German industrialists and businessmen in Stuttgart on March 20.

Addressing a seminar aimed at encouraging West German industrial investment in the UK, Mr. Chataway declared: 'As the world's fourth largest trading nation Britain offers obvious advantages to investors. While developing trade inside the Community we shall be maintaining our strong links with the Commonwealth and other markets around the globe.'

Mr. Chataway said: 'I know very well that in the eyes of much of Europe, the United Kingdom has a poor reputation for labour relations. I do not accept this.

'I was told a fortnight ago that there was a widespread belief among German businessmen that the British counter-inflation measures had produced something like a General Strike.

'In fact, 99 per cent are hard at work and as a result of an expanding economy working longer hours more intensively than for a very long time. The longer term position is shown by the latest comparative statistics compiled by the International Labour Organisation for working days lost through industrial disputes.

'These show that over the past 5-10 years the United Kingdom has been in the middle of the international league.'

Mr. Chataway added: 'Britain is an excellent base from which to launch your exports to a very wide range of markets. Over the past year currency movements have made British exports relatively more competitive. My Department also offers an efficient and comprehensive system of export services which are available to British subsidiaries of German firms.

'The United Kingdom itself offers a home market with consumers' expediture about three-quarters the size of your own country. Our communications are excellent and are constantly being improved further. Our distribution system is the most sophisticated in Europe—for example our national daily newspapers are delivered the length and breadth of the country on the same morning.'

Major review of North Sea licensing policy

'THE Government is conducting a major review of future licensing policy' Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry told the Humber branch of the Institute of Petroleum on March 23.

'The review is not yet complete but we have promised to make a statement in Parliament as soon as possible,' he said.

'Meanwhile you will appreciate that I cannot speculate about the outcome.

'I will only say that we have already announced that we have three objectives of policy: continuing rapid exploration of the North Sea; a fair opportunity to British firms to compete for orders for goods and services for the North Sea; and a fair return to the nation as a whole from the depletion of a national resource.

'On the "home" front the Government has—in the light of the recently published IMEG Report—set up the new Offshore Supplies Office under the direction of Mr. Peter Gibson who has come to us with a wealth of industrial experience.

'The role of the new office is to see that British suppliers of goods and services get a full and fair opportunity to compete for orders for work in the North Sea.

'As I said, it will be one of the objectives of future policy to ensure that this happens.

'This does not mean that the oil companies will be expected to subsidize British industry.

'We believe that British industry really does need only a fair opportunity to compete and that it will be able to sell its goods and services on their own merits.

'Indeed a policy of subsidy would be self-defeating since we have in our sights not only the United Kingdom offshore market, but also the much bigger international market, in which British industry certainly must be competitive to establish its place.

'And make no mistake, the standards are high. The oil companies expect quick, cheap and efficient service. Delay can be very expensive for them, and so assured delivery is of special importance. But I am sure that British industry can rise to the challenge.

'Industry on Humberside and the East Coast of Great Britain which is especially well-placed to supply the offshore industry can be in the lead.

'Shipbuilding interests in the area have already contributed to North Sea developments by building about a dozen supply vessels.

'And earlier this week it was announced that Drypool Engineering and Dry Dock Co. Ltd. have won orders for two more, costing roughly £1 million each.

'Opportunities also exist for industrial firms in the hinterland of the Humber to benefit from North Sea operations.

'Two firms in the Sheffield area (Firth Brown and Balfour and Darwin) are supplying the special steels needed for the manufacture of the seabed "Christmas Trees" used in the collection and distribution of oil from the fields and a Doncaster firm (British Ropes) is supplying steel hawsers.

'I have no doubt many more firms in the area have the know-how and capability of supplying the many types of plant and machinery needed in the oil business and I hope they fully realise the opportunities open to them.

'As far as "Government take" is concerned, in his recent Budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer outlined proposals to ensure that profits arising from offshore operations will be subject to normal United Kingdom taxation and to end the present arrangements whereby artificial tax losses on oil company operations overseas may be set off against North Sea profits.

'Discussions will be taking place with the companies concerned on the practical problems involved. I do not think anybody here would wish to quarrel with these measures.

'However, what must be realised above all else is that as yet *not one barrel of oil* has started to flow, not one oil tanker has delivered, not one ton of oil has gone to the refinery. These points must be considered by those who talk of our oil heritage having slipped away.

'Government too must try to "see the big picture", complex and obscure though this may at times be.

'In considering North Sea oil strategy we have to assess its likely impact on our overall energy position.

'At a time when prices and security uncertainities exist in relation to future supplies of imported energy we obviously seek to make the best possible use of our indigenous resources.

'North Sea oil will have a vital role here, but so will coal, gas and nuclear, and it must be fully realised that nuclear will play an increasing role as the years go by.'

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Past and present DTI Industrial Advisers met Ministers and officials of the Department at a reception in London last week. Among other guests were Mr. Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC, and Mr. Campbell Adamson, director general of the CBI. Left: Dr. H. Campbell, Industrial Adviser, and Sir Antony Part, Permanent Secretary. Centre: Mr. J. Knox, head of Research Division; Mr. K. J. Griffin, Industrial Adviser (Co-ordinator); Mr. A. E. Hepper, former Industrial Adviser; and Mr. G. F. Stone, director, Industrial Development Unit. Right: Mr. E. C. Williams, Chief Scientific Adviser (Energy), and Mr. Feather.

Reorganisation of the nuclear industry

THE following statement on the reorganisation of the nuclear industry was made by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in Parliament on March 22.

'Last August the Government announced their intention to encourage the consolidation of the nuclear design and construction industry into a single strong unit. Since then we have held wide and detailed consultations with firms both inside and outside the nuclear industry, and with the Atomic Energy Authority, trade union and staff association representatives and the electricity supply authorities.

'These consultations have confirmed strongly the Government's view that there should be a single nuclear company which will use the skills and experience of the existing industry; that its management should be dedicated solely to the company's success; and that the present consortium arrangements are not compatible with the strength and unity of management which we all regard as vital.

'The basis on which I am now discussing the establishment of the company is that 50 per cent of the share capital would be held by the General Electric Company whose international standing and financial and managerial strength will be most valuable, 35 per cent of the share capital would be offered to other companies with an important interest in the nuclear design and construction industry, and 15 per cent would be taken up by the Government through the AEA. This would give the new company a private sector shareholding of 85 per cent. GEC would also play a supervisory role on a basis agreed with the main Board of the new company and would be paid for services provided.

'The Government would have special rights in certain matters where the public interest is closely involved. These would include the formation of international links and securing that an open purchasing policy is pursued in order that neither the company's shareholders nor GEC subsidiaries should obtain preferential treatment in the allocation of contracts.

'The company's normal business will be the design and construction of nuclear steam supply systems, since the main domestic customer, the CEGB, wishes to be free to place separate contracts for the nuclear steam supply system and the turbogenerators and associated plant and works. The company will however be able to supply complete power stations, in association with other firms, where the customer so requires.

'The Government with the support of GEC, considers that the Board of the company should include people of experience and standing in the nuclear and electrical business. I am glad to say that Lord Aldington has agreed to become chairman and Lord McFadzean deputy chairman.

'The Atomic Energy Authority will continue to play a vital part in the nuclear industry as the principal instrument for carrying out research and development. British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. will be closely associated with the new company in marketing and exploiting reactor systems and their fuel.

'The skills and experience of the staff of the existing consortia are crucial to the successful completion of the existing business and the prospects of the new company. It is essential that the power stations now being built by the consortia should be completed successfully and quickly. To achieve this, it is intended that current contracts should be completed by existing staffs under arrangements to be agreed between the present consortia, who are responsible for the contracts, and the new company. The employment of staff on new work will be negotiated by the new company as a matter of high priority in full consultation with the unions and staff associations concerned.

'These complex discussions on the reorganisation of the nuclear d/c industry have necessarily involved prolonged consultation. Now that the basic decisions have been taken the important thing is to complete quickly the formation of the company so as to give renewed momentum to our nuclear business at home and abroad. The company structure we are adopting offers good prospects for this and I ask all involved to co-operate fully to ensure its success.'

Under-water trials to evaluate the detection of aircraft wreckage

TRIALS to improve existing techniques for the detection by Sonar of aircraft wreckage in the sea began over a four-week period on March 22. The trials, which are being carried out on behalf of the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Department of Trade and Industry, are designed to evaluate the limitations of Sonar detection of wreckage and, within these limitations, to assess the degree of sophistication necessary to ensure that the technique is effective.

In the trials, Sonar sweeps will be made over a particular area in which wreckage representing materials used in aircraft structures has been positioned. These Sonar targets have been specially chosen to explore detection problems arising from the various thicknesses of materials used in aircraft structures. These are often small enough to make structures almost transparent to Sonar.

A unique feature of the trials is the use of magnetic tape for the recording of the raw data which are required for subsequent numerical analysis. The usual procedure is to record signals on a paper recorder but this method tends to lose some of the detail of the raw signals. The use of the more sensitive magnetic tape recording technique is regarded as an important feature of the trials as the difference between signal strengths from the various types of wreckage will be quite small. The ability to make an accurate assessment of this difference will help to achieve one of the main objectives of the trials.

In addition to their applications to under-water location of aircraft wreckage, the techniques under trial could also have applications in a number of other situations—eg location of ship wreckage, the tracking of oil pipe systems and the assessment of inshore sediment accumulation. Consequently, a large number of organisations are participating in the trials which are taking place under the central co-ordination of the Department of Trade and Industry's Marine Technology Support Unit.

Among those taking part are the Natural Environment Research Council's Unit of Coastal Sedimentation which needs to be able to measure and quantify the process of sediment accumulation and changes in coastal areas as this has a vital effect on the inshore environment; British Petroleum Co. Ltd. who are interested in tracking oil pipe systems, in relation to the delivery of North Sea oil, and Trinity House which is responsible for ensuring the safety of navigational channels after sinkings.

Value Added Tax

Payments on or after April 1, 1973 relating to earlier supplies

CUSTOMS and Excise have issued an explanation of the correct procedure for calculating gross takings for the purposes of the Value Added Tax special retail schemes.

This follows a written answer on March 20 by Mr. Terence Higgins, Financial Secretary, Treasury, to a Parliamentary Question in which he stated: 'There is no justification for adding VAT to accounts outstanding at March 31 for supplies before that date by traders registered for VAT who intend to use any of the special schemes.' Mr. Higgins went on to say that Customs and Excise VAT officers had been instructed to follow up any attempts by retailers to impose VAT charges on outstanding accounts at March 31, 1973 which came to their knowledge. To remove any misunderstanding, an explanation of the correct procedure for calculating gross takings for the purposes of the special retail schemes would be issued.

The explanation is as follows:

VAT is, as a general rule, chargeable when goods are supplied, and is payable at the end of the tax period in which the supply is made, whether or not the supplier has received payment from his customer. This rule is also followed in the special schemes for retailers which are described in Customs and Excise Notice No. 707. Since, however, most retailers would have difficulty in recording every sale separately, their output tax at the end of each period

can be calculated as the appropriate fraction of gross takings which relate to standard rate supplies. Gross takings represent the tax-inclusive value of supplies made in the tax period, and may be calculated in two different ways.

(*a*) Under the original definition of gross takings set out in paragraph 24 of Customs and Excise Notice No. 707 (VAT: Special schemes for retailers), the retailer includes all payments in his gross takings at the time when they are received. This definition is based on the broad assumption that the value of supplies made in a tax period can be equated with the payments received in the same period.

(*b*) Under an alternative definition of gross takings, which is explained in a Supplement to Customs and Excise Notice No. 707, the retailer includes the amounts payable for supplies on credit in his gross takings at the time when those supplies are made. He then excludes from his gross takings the payments he later receives for those supplies, or for any supplies made before April 1, 1973.

The two methods are intended to produce broadly similar results; and though method (*a*) involves an approximation, it should provide reasonably accurate answers over a period of time. It does *not*, however, mean that VAT is charged on payments received on or after April 1, 1973 which relate to earlier supplies; and this is the misunderstanding which appears to have led a minority of retailers to attempt to impose an additional charge on their outstanding accounts. Those payments, and any others received in the first tax period, are simply used to measure the value of supplies made in that period, and the same procedure is continued in later tax periods. It would be incorrect to allow retailers using this method to exclude from their gross takings payments received after the beginning of VAT but relating to pre-VAT supplies: that would cause the calculated value of their supplies in the first tax period to be lower than the correct value, and give them an advantage over other traders.

But a retailer who has outstanding payments from his account customers when he begins to use a special scheme, and includes those payments in his gross takings when they are received, will not normally be required to pay tax on amounts due to him at the end of the last period in which he uses the scheme.

The original definition of gross takings was adopted after full consultations with the major trade organisations representing different sectors of the retail trade, mainly because of its simplicity, but also because it offers other advantages to most retailers. For example, apart from the fact that it automatically ensures that output tax will be waived on amounts not paid by the retailer's credit customers, it also results in slightly lower estimates of the value of the supplies made in each successive tax period if the total value of the retailer's outstanding accounts is increasing. But any retailer who considers that this definition is disadvantageous to him may use the alternative definition instead. There can therefore be no question of his paying more than the correct amount of output tax, or paying it before it is properly due.

Rebate scheme for stocks which have borne revenue duty

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the Budget that from April 1 the duties on tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, matches and mechanical lighters were to be reduced to offset the application of VAT to these goods. HM Customs and Excise announced that rebate equivalent to the duty cuts would be claimable by VAT traders in respect of their stocks of duty-paid goods at March 31, 1973, in accordance with the conditions set out in Customs and Excise Notice No. 748.

Customs and Excise Notice No. 748A, which sets out the rebate amounts on which claims are to be based, has since been posted directly to all VAT registered traders most likely to have duty-paid stocks.

Since the Budget, Customs and Excise have held discussions with those trades who have expressed an interest in arriving at amounts of rebate expressed in terms of units of stock (eg so much per case of whisky) in order to meet the needs of traders who lack information on which to make claims based on the unit of duty charge (eg per proof gallon of spirits, per pound weight of tobacco). Provision for claims based on the unit of stock is included in paragraph 19 (a)(ii) of Notice No. 748.

Accordingly, rebates per unit of stock have been agreed by Customs and Excise with the Wine and Spirit Association in respect of the great majority of wines and spirits and with the major tobacco manufacturers and the Wholesale Tobacco Trade Association in respect of most tobacco products.

The Wine and Spirit Association and the Wholesale Tobacco Trade Association are supplying directly to their members lists of the agreed amounts. A limited number of copies of the lists will also be available by the end of March at Customs and Excise local VAT offices.

The rebate amounts set out in the lists will be accepted by Customs and Excise as the basis for rebate where the method set out in paragraph 19(a)(ii) of Notice No. 748 is followed in preparing claims.

Amendments to VAT notices

SINCE the Customs and Excise public notices on Value Added Tax were first published a number of procedures described in them have been changed or new methods devised to deal with problems which were not identified in earlier discussions with the various organisations and commercial interests concerned. Customs and Excise have prepared an amendment leaflet which gives details of the changes in the various notices up to the end of February, and also a separate leaflet giving additional guidance on transitional problems.

These two leaflets are being sent now to each person who has registered for VAT. Those who were not registered by the end of February or who require additional copies will be able to obtain them from local Customs and Excise VAT offices or by written request to HM Customs and Excise, c/o 565/577 Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London SW20 9BR.

Channel Tunnel Green Paper

A GREEN Paper on the Channel Tunnel project was published on March 21. ('Channel Tunnel Project', HMSO, Cmnd. 5256, price 36½p.)

The Green Paper, as well as describing the Tunnel itself, outlines the studies now in hand and the arrangements under which if there was a decision to go further with the project it would be built and operated as a partnership between the British and French Governments and between public and private interests.

The Tunnel would consist of a service tunnel and two rail tunnels, providing both through passenger, freight and motor-rail services between Britain and Continental centres and frequent drive-on/drive-off ferry trains for all types of road vehicles between terminals near Folkestone and Calais. Finance would be raised and the Tunnel constructed by an international group of banking and other interests organised into the British and French Channel Tunnel Companies, who would provide funds, some at their risk and the rest by way of loans guaranteed by the British and French Governments.

The completed Tunnel would be operated by a joint Anglo-French authority as a commercial enterprise. This authority would be responsible for servicing and repayment of the guaranteed debt and for repaying risk capital out of profits in accordance with an agreed formula. Net profits over and above these payments would belong to the two Governments.

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Extensions to Government factories in Wales

THE Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation announce that work has started on a 25,000 sq. ft. extension at the Dowlais factory of OP Chocolate Specialities (Manufacturers) Ltd. This is the third extension to the company's premises during the past five years. It is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1974 and OP Chocolate Specialities anticipate increasing their labour force by at least another 100 full-time and approximately 45 part-time employees.

The Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation has also announced a 9,000 sq. ft. extension at the factory of L. Shelley Ltd. at Corwen. The company manufactures motor component parts for the motor trades and employ about 80 people in the existing factory.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

Davy-Ashmore Ltd. and Head, Wrightson and Co. Ltd's engineering, supply and commissioning activities for blast furnaces and oxygen steelmaking plant.

Morgan Crucible and Co. Ltd. and Carbon Electric Holdings Ltd.

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between Grendon Trust Ltd. and The Monotype Corporation Ltd.

In reaching this decision, the Department have taken into account, amongst other things, the assurances given by Grendon to the Monotype Board in relation to the maintenance and expansion of the latter company's activities, the use of Monotype's assets and the maintenance of employment at its factories.

Industrial Technologies Committee structure complete

THE four chairmen of the Committees being set up to advise the Department of Trade and Industry's Committee for Industrial Technologies have been appointed.

They are:

Committee on Education and Training	—	Dr. A. H. Chilver, Vice-Chancellor, Cranfield Institute of Technology
Committee on Corrosion	—	Mr. J. B. Cotton, Part-time consultant, Imperial Metal Industries
Committee on Materials Handling	—	Mr. H. Surtees, Managing director, Easams Ltd.
Committee on Information	—	Mr. N. Shepherd, Chief Information Officer, Department of Trade and Industry

The appointments of Dr. H. Peter Jost as Chairman of the Committee on Tribology and Major-General Sir Leonard Atkinson as Chairman of the Committee on Terotechnology have been previously announced.

These appointments complete the Industrial Technologies Committee Structure.

Public inquiry into the stranding of SS 'Esso Cambria'

THE formal investigation into the stranding of SS *Esso Cambria* on August 30, 1970 off Jazirat Tunb Island, Persian Gulf, will commence at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, June 11, in the Lecture Hall, Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, London W1.

The Wreck Commissioner will be Mr. Gerald Darling, QC.

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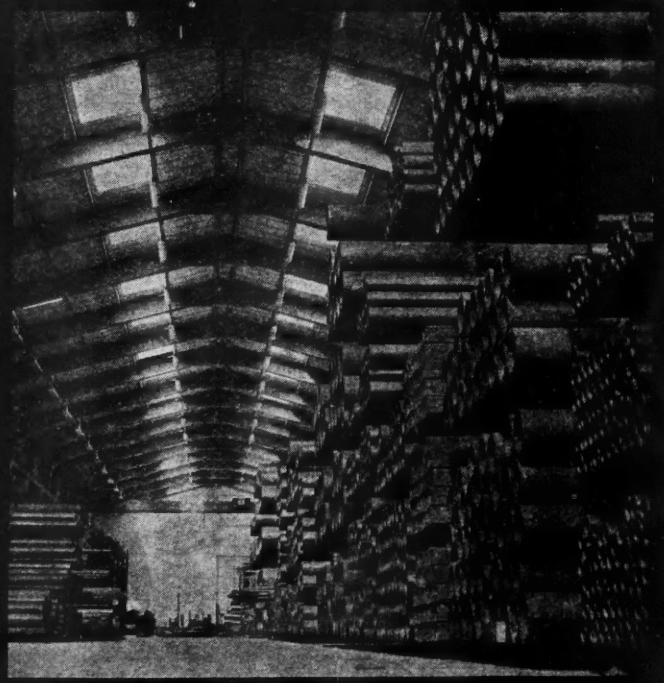

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Air Travel Organisers' licensing

THE Civil Aviation Authority has released the fifth list of names of air travel organisers to whom it proposes to grant Air Travel Organisers' Licences when they have paid the required fees and charges and have also fulfilled the Authority's bonding requirements.

The list of names also shows the number which the licence will be given when it is granted. This licence number will be exclusive to the original grantee and he will retain it for as many years as he continues to be entitled to hold a licence. In no circumstances will the number be allotted to any other air travel organiser.

The type of activity for which the licence may be issued is indicated as follows:

(A) The organisation of advance booking travel.
(B) The organisation of inclusive tours by air.
(C) The organisation of other forms of air travel as specified in the licence.
(D) Brokerage on behalf of an air operator wishing to make accommodation on an aircraft available to a travel organiser.

Proposed licence number	
ATOL 294 ABC	Albany Travel Services Ltd.
ATOL 276 B	Alidair Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 108 D	Air Marketing International Ltd.
ATOL 065 C	Anglo Austrian Society
ATOL 299 B	Bee-line Roadways Ltd.
ATOL 071 ABD	Border Travel Services
ATOL 105 B	Broads Travel Services Ltd.
ATOL 233 BC	Cambrian Air Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 265 AC	Thomas Cook and Son Ltd.
ATOL 293 D	Davies and Newman Ltd.
ATOL 167 B	Eurostates Ltd.
ATOL 291 B	Executive Travel Ltd.
ATOL 343 B	Global of London (Tours and Travel) Ltd.
ATOL 286 C	Grand Metropolitan Hotels
ATOL 122 C	A. J. Henry (Travel) Ltd.
ATOL 188 B	Hourmont School Travel Ltd.
ATOL 308 B	Inter City Tours Ltd.
ATOL 101 CD	International Aviation Services (UK) Ltd.
ATOL 248 B	Intourist (Moscow) Ltd.
ATOL 320 B	Kentways Ltd.
ATOL 010 ABC	Leycester Holdings Ltd.
ATOL 203 B	Mainsale Travel Ltd.
ATOL 273 BC	Marshall Sutton Ltd.
ATOL 284 A	William Martin and Co. (Marine) Ltd.
ATOL 012 AB	McCall Travel Ltd.
ATOL 199 D	McIntosh Aviation Services Ltd.
ATOL 335 B	Modern Line Travel Ltd.
ATOL 088 B	Orientours (London) Ltd.
ATOL 231 BC	Owners Services Ltd.
ATOL 342 B	Paradise Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 307 B	The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviation Co. Ltd.
ATOL 173 B	Pilgrim Air Ltd.
ATOL 048 B	Pilgrim Tours Ltd.
ATOL 254 A	Quill Travel Services Ltd.
ATOL 103 B	School Travel Services Ltd.
ATOL 183 B	Schools Abroad Ltd.
ATOL 123 D	See England Ltd.
ATOL 135 B	Swift Travel Services
ATOL 145 B	Sheffield United Tours
ATOL 084 BC	Towns Travel Services Ltd.
ATOL 237 C	Transolar Travel Ltd.
ATOL 225 B	Travel and Tour Bureau Olympos Ltd.
ATOL 239 B	Travel Places Ltd.
ATOL 334 B	Twickenham Travel Ltd.
ATOL 207 BC	Vale of Leven Travel Agency Ltd.
ATOL 278 B	Valexander Tours Ltd.
ATOL 050 CD	Viking International Air Chartering Ltd.
ATOL 204 B	Villas Abroad
ATOL 280 BC	V.I.P. Travel Ltd.
ATOL 261 C	Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania
ATOL 262 B	Windsorian World Travel Ltd.
AMENDMENTS	
ATOL 069 A	Norman Richardson Travel
ATOL 023 ABC	Wembley Travel Centre

Women to be eligible for Inspector of Aircraft Accidents posts

WOMEN with the necessary qualifications and experience will in future be eligible to apply for positions as Inspectors of Aircraft Accidents in the Department of Trade and Industry's Accidents Investigation Branch. This was announced on March 20 by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, in answer to a Parliamentary question.

Mr. Heseltine said: 'Few women possess the qualifications of airline pilots or aeronautical engineers together with the substantial experience which is required and applications have hitherto been invited from men only. But I see no justification in maintaining this restriction on recruitment and I have decided that in future applications are to be invited from both men and women possessing the necessary qualifications and experience.'

Future prospects for aerospace industry to be discussed in May

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister of State for Aerospace and Shipping, will be among speakers from France, Germany, the United States and Britain who will examine the future prospects of the aerospace industry in Britain and Europe at a two day *Financial Times* conference on May 16 and 17 at the London Hilton.

The conference will cover the major aspects of the aerospace industry and will include papers on international collaboration, passenger travel, military aircraft, space exploration, avionics, engineering, the helicopter industry, insurance and the financing of projects.

Delegate enrolment forms are available from the *Financial Times* Conference Department, 388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT. (Tel: 01-836 5444 Telex: 27347).

Committee on Property Bonds and Equity-Linked Life Assurance

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said on March 21 that he had received the report of the Committee on Property Bonds and Equity-Linked Life Assurance, under the chairmanship of Sir Hilary Scott.

Answering a Parliamentary Question, Mr. Walker said: 'I have yesterday received the report of the Committee and am arranging for it to be published.'

Notes

The appointment of the Committee was announced in Parliament in the spring of 1971.

The Committee's terms of reference were:

To consider the working of the Insurance Companies Acts 1958–1967 and of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958, in so far as the latter is relevant, in the light of life assurance schemes involving the issue of equity-linked policies, unit-linked policies, property bonds and similar schemes, and to advise on the adequacy of the protection afforded by these Acts to policy holders in these schemes.

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. P. S. Jackson, of Cheltenham, to be deputy chairman of the South Western Gas Consumers' Council.

Alderman W. A. Proom to be chairman of the North Eastern Gas Consumers' Council from May 12, 1973, in succession to County Alderman H. Sutcliffe, who has served as chairman since 1956.

Mr. T. Rutherford as a member and deputy chairman of the North Eastern Electricity Board from March 19, 1973, in succession to Mr. R. H. Rockliffe, who has taken up appointment as chairman of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service.

Councillor P. T. Refoy, of Windsor; Councillor P. Rice, of Thurrock; and Mrs. J. M. Dodgon, of London SW13, to be members of the North Thames Gas Consumers' Council.

Councillor Mrs. M. Camina, of Norwich, to be a member of the Eastern Gas Consumers' Council.

Dear Editor...

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

New patterns of trade in the Indian sub-continent

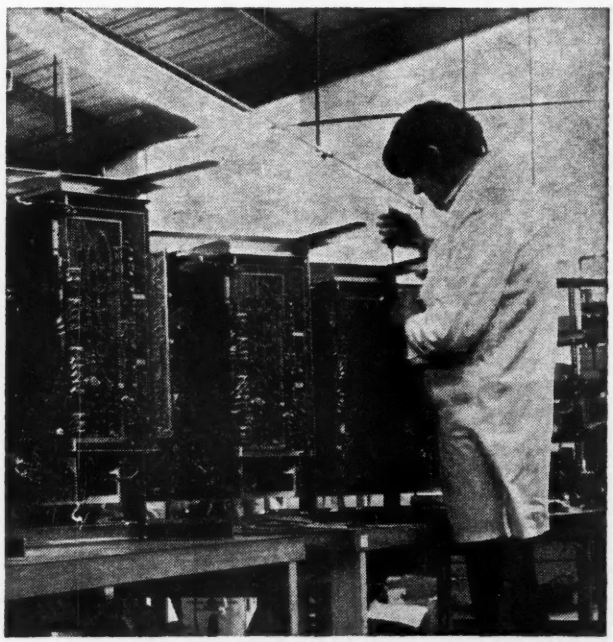
by Sir Michael Parsons, president, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Association

THE generation since India and Pakistan achieved their independence has witnessed a very great change in the pattern of trade relations with Britain. It is both a qualitative and a quantitative change, and it reflects the newly won sovereignty of these countries, their desire to forge independent foreign policies and new economic relationships with the rest of the world, and their drive for increased industrialisation to improve living standards. These developments mean that British businessmen who operate in this part of the world must do so in a new climate of political and economic thought where long-established commercial ties are no longer powerful and have been replaced by new challenges and opportunities but where, above all, there is the attraction of a potentially enormous market for the products of modern industry.

The scale of change is most evident in the contraction of Britain's share in India's foreign trade. In the years immediately after independence, and indeed throughout most of the fifties, Britain supplied over 20 per cent of India's total imports and took about a quarter of her exports. Today these figures have been reduced to something like 12 per cent of imports in 1971/72 and 11 per cent of exports. For this substantial reduction in Britain's relative share of India's foreign trade there are three main reasons. First, following the fairly rapid dissipation of the large sterling balances which she had built up during the war, India has consistently suffered from a severe shortage of foreign exchange which has necessitated a strict control over imports. For all practical purposes, consumer goods are virtually prohibited by import control. In general, imports are restricted to essential raw materials and equipment to keep industry running and to capital goods required for industrialisation. Second, India has achieved a very substantial measure of industrialisation which puts her somewhere between the industrialised countries of the West and the least developed nations in the third world, and this improvement in her domestic capability has made her the less reliant on imported manufactures and more able to pursue an active policy of import substitution. Third, there has been a deliberate effort on India's part to diversify her foreign trade, and this has produced a very great increase in her trade with Russia and other countries in the communist bloc. When India became independent Russia accounted for less than 1 per cent of her imports and exports. In 1971/72, however, Russia took 13 per cent of India's export and supplied 4.5 per cent of her imports.

A further significant feature of Indo-British trade has been the increasingly important part which British official aid has played in financing it. Up to the end of 1972, Britain had provided India with a total of over £350 million specifically earmarked for industrial development, and British aid amounting to £68 million has been pledged for the current year 1972/73. It is quite certain that, without this aid, British trade with India would have diminished more than it has done.

An important result of these circumstances is that the Indo-British economic nexus has become ever more closely related to British manufacturing investment in India. At the time of independence, Britain accounted for about 80 per cent of all foreign investment in India. Although that proportion has inevitably declined over the past quarter of a century, she still accounts for about 40 per cent of a total foreign invest-



Final assembly of eight computer tape transports (memory recorders) from Feedback Data Ltd., Uckfield, Sussex, prior to shipment to India. In under 12 months from the introduction of its range of tape transports formatters and controllers, the company has opened up markets in India, South Africa, Austria, Hungary and Poland. The Feedback Group as a whole, which has been operating for 12 years, exports half its products.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

ment, which is currently estimated at something like £850 million. Britain is still by far the largest overseas investor in India, and there is little sign of her being displaced from this premier position in the foreseeable future. Over the past 15 years about 3,000 joint ventures between Indian and foreign capital have been approved by the Government of India, and of these about 800 have been British.

It goes almost without saying that industrial investment promotes trade and stimulates British exports. There is not merely the initial export of capital goods financed by the British investment and a subsequent flow of spares, replacements and raw materials to keep the undertaking in production. In general industrial investment also promoted invisible exports whether in the form of banking and insurance services, fees and royalties for patents and technical know-how or, not least, the employment of expatriate technicians to get the venture started and to train local successors. As Professor Reddaway demonstrated in the study which he undertook on behalf of the CBI a few years ago, British overseas investment, including investment in India, tends to be mutually beneficial and promotes a continued flow of British export earnings which over a period of time more than recoup the initial capital outlay.

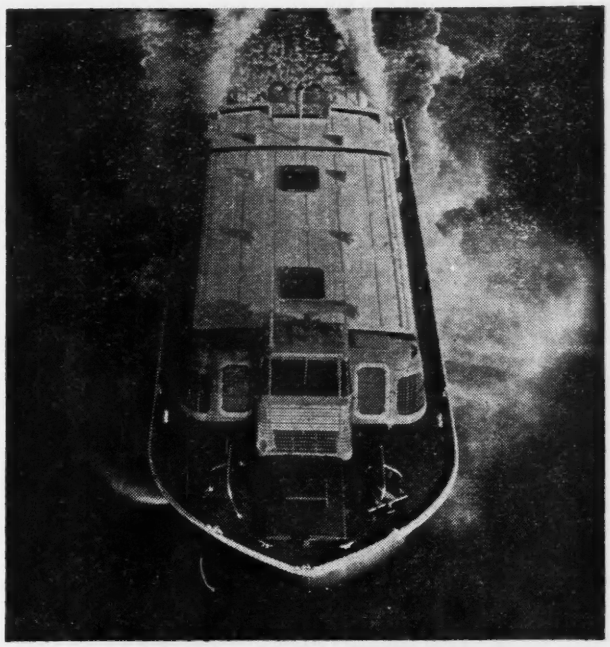
Strict licensing control

That is not to say that new foreign investment in India is an easy or straightforward process, for Indian industrial development is subject to a very strict licensing control, and the Government of India is highly selective in the welcome it extends to foreign investments. Broadly, India seeks to restrict foreign investment to manufacturing rather than trading projects and to areas where there are technological gaps and deficiencies in the country's domestic capability. These restrictions are justified by the need to contain the accumulation of future foreign-exchange liabilities and also a natural desire in such a recently independent country to limit the extent of foreign involvement in the national economy. This desire finds expression in endeavours to only encourage minority foreign equity participation in new industrial ventures, and legislation is now before the Indian Parliament which will formally specify that companies with or wishing to have a 40 per cent or more foreign-held equity will need Reserve Bank of India permission to operate.

The aim of the Government of India is said officially to be to prevent economic concentration. In industrial licensing policy this results in foreign-owned firms and industrial houses in the private sector being generally restricted in their expansion and investment plans to projects within what is described as the core sector, amounting in fact to heavy and technologically advanced industry.

Both for the newcomer and for those firms already established in India, the process of establishing new ventures will involve compliance with meticulous governmental controls, which is inevitably time-consuming and which involves hard bargaining. It is arguable that India's attitude to foreign investment is too severe and, in a capital-hungry world, tends to divert investment to other areas which are more attractive and impose less onerous conditions. If this is so, it can only work to India's detriment in the long term.

Prior to the 1971 war which resulted in the creation of the new state of Bangladesh, Pakistan presented a picture which in its broad features was not dissimilar to the Indian economy. There had not, it is true, been the same reorientation of trade towards East European countries; import restrictions had not been applied quite so fiercely as in India's case; and the process of industrialisation, though impressive and substantial in percentage terms, had started from a much lower base. Nevertheless, trade between Pakistan and Britain in real terms has tended to decline, and indeed Pakistan's overall share in



A 65-seat HM2 sidewall Hoverferry delivered to the Moharashtra City and Industrial Development Corporation by Hovermarine Transport Ltd. The craft will be used to provide a fast link between Bombay and its new twin city six miles across the harbour being developed by the Corporation. It will also be used between the city and the tourist attractions on the Isle of Elephanta.

international commerce was to some extent subordinated to an increasingly substantial trade between the two wings of the country which in many respects were economically complementary and thus provided highly profitable captive markets. There was also evidence of trade between Pakistan and Britain being increasingly related to and dependent on new industrial investment in Pakistan.

This situation was radically changed by the partition of Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh. From the existing foreign investor's point of view, it was undoubtedly a change for the worse. The new state of Bangladesh entered on its career with a sorry legacy of widespread physical damage caused by the war and serious social and economic disruption. Her efforts so far have been directed almost entirely at restoring the ravages of war and keeping her head above water. Though, with a generous flow of international aid and co-operation, she has succeeded in these tasks, her long-term political and economic viability has yet to be proved. In the meantime, the climate of thought in Bangladesh is undoubtedly socialistic, and the recently announced industrial policy, which envisages private foreign investment only in the shape of minority shareholdings with the Bangladesh Government as a partner, seems unlikely under present circumstances to attract any significant flow of private-venture capital.

Pakistan, for her part, also suffered traumatically from the war of 1971, with her territory partitioned, her framework of Government overthrown and her trade and commerce seriously disrupted. The most noteworthy feature of her subsequent economic performance has been her success in finding substitute markets for the large trade formerly conducted with what is now Bangladesh, but as yet there has been little sign of renewed industrial expansion.

British business houses which had an investment in Pakistan and Bangladesh inevitably suffered a serious setback from the war and, though they have generally managed to find practical and ad hoc solutions for their immediate problems, their future is necessarily beset with uncertainty. In particular,

(continued on next page)

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companies which operated in both wings of the former Pakistan have had to undertake a considerable re-ordering of their affairs, but a more permanent reorganisation must await the resumption of amicable relations between the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh and agreement on their respective rights and liabilities. At present the situation is further exacerbated by the fact that Bangladesh has claimed that it is not a successor state. In the immediate future, therefore, the prospect for substantial new foreign investment in either country is by no means promising, and the active revival of foreign trade and investment will have to wait on the development of events.

Against this background it is not surprising that at the present time there are no plans for any concerted British attack on the markets of the Indian sub-continent. When the British Overseas Trade Board was set up, it decided that prospects in this area were not of sufficient immediate promise to warrant a substantial concentration of its efforts or to justify the setting up of a standing committee to deal with the affairs of the region. It did, however, establish contact with the India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Association as a means of obtaining advice on policy, and the Association was happy to make its resources of knowledge and experience available to the Board.

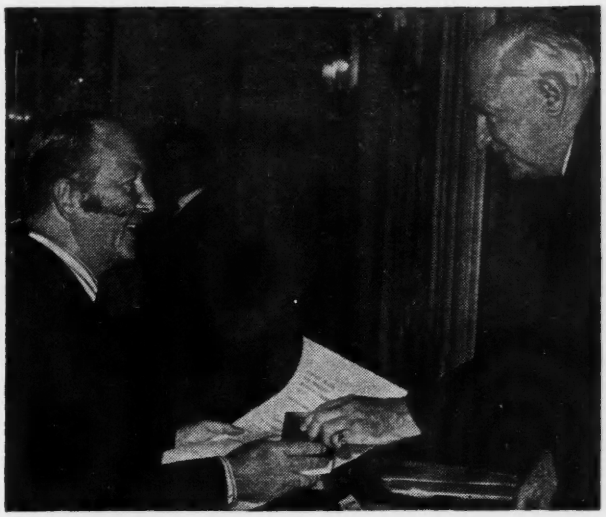
A link with the three countries

The India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Association exists to protect and promote the interests of British business in the three countries concerned, and it includes in its membership most substantial British companies which have a stake in the region. It works in close correspondence and accord with comparable representative organisations in India and Pakistan in the shape of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce in Karachi. Although to some extent it has a similar contact with the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce in Chittagong, it is in process of re-establishing its lines of communication with Bangladesh. At home it enjoys close relations with Her Majesty's Government, and particularly with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department of Trade and Industry. And it works closely with the Confederation of British Industry and with various trade associations concerned with British business in other parts of the developing world.

The IPBA's main functions are twofold: to provide information about the countries coming within its sphere of interest, for which purpose it keeps fully abreast of developments in those countries and has at its disposal great resources of knowledge and experience relating to their affairs; and to make representations and negotiate on matters affecting the interests of its members. It is, in short, a centre of specialised reference on the economic affairs of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in so far as they affect British business.

It is true that over the past generation British trade with these countries has declined relative to the general expansion in international trade. Nevertheless it still constitutes a very substantial trade, and British investment in the sub-continent is a large stake by any standards. For several years new British investment interest in this part of the world has been at a comparatively low ebb, and the circumstances which have been described provide adequate explanation. The sub-continent, however, has a population not far short of 700 million, and therefore constitutes one of the largest and most potentially rewarding markets in the world. It would be a great mistake, therefore, for British business to turn its back on the potentialities of the Indian sub-continent. It is a market which calls essentially for pragmatism and flexibility.

Mr. Leslie Thompson (left), President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board and a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, during a break at a working lunch held in London on March 15. The lunch was attended by Mr. G. R. Denman, Deputy Secretary, DTI, Mr. Ezra, and leading members of the Conference of the Electronics Industry.



Sir Peter Allen, chairman of the British National Export Council (right) presents the 1972-73 BNEC Award for Smaller Manufacturers to Mr. R. R. A. Cowan, managing director of Sonicaid Limited, manufacturers of the D205 Fetal Blood Flow Detector and FM2 Fetal Monitor. The presentation took place at the Savoy Hotel, London, on March 16 (see Trade and Industry, *March 22, page 596). Sonicaid Ltd, of Bognor Regis, won the award for increasing exports from £182,185 during the year ending March 31, 1971, to £392,704 during 1972—an outstanding increase of 115.5 per cent.*

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

Oman (Muscat)	B. V. White. First Secretary (Commercial) in Muscat since February 1972. Available June.
Venezuela	J. M. San Andrés* Senior Commercial Officer since September 1964. Available June.

* Mr. San Andrés is a locally-engaged officer having been employed by the British Embassy in Caracas since 1964. His special concern on his forthcoming tour will be to see people who are interested to learn about prospects in the Margarita Free Trade Zone (with particular emphasis on luxury goods), and to discuss with interested parties the effects of the new tariff on Venezuelan imports.

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland are listed on page 696 of this issue. Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officer for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is not possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

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Pittsburgh show attracts yet more scientists

From R. F. Gash, British Consulate-General, Cleveland: For the fourth consecutive year, British manufacturers of scientific apparatus showed their products with great advantage at the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, which was held in Cleveland, Ohio. The conference and exposition attracted 250 exhibitors and about 8,000 scientists from all parts of the USA and overseas countries, and the British contingent was well to the fore.

Still popularly called the Pittsburgh Show by scientists all over the world, it has been held regularly in Cleveland's Convention Center since being driven out of Pittsburgh by a hotel strike in 1968. Despite having been displaced from their home ground, the members of the Society for Analytical Chemists of Pittsburgh and the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh, who organise the conference, have succeeded in establishing what is generally recognised by professionals as the top affair of its kind in the analytical chemistry and spectroscopy field.

It was therefore entirely fitting that five British manufacturers participated in a Joint Venture at the exposition under the sponsorship of the Scientific and Instrument Manufacturers Association working in conjunction with BOTB.

World authorities speak

The United Kingdom was also well represented by speakers acknowledged as world authorities. The British speakers included Dr. Roy Williams of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Scotland Yard, Dr. A. J. P. Martin from the Wellcome Research Laboratories, authorities from British universities, and members of companies engaged in the manufacture of highly sophisticated equipment of the type used by the professional people attending the conference.

One British manufacturer, AEI Scientific Apparatus Ltd., as well as exhibiting, ran their own programme of surface analysis seminars. Others included Joyce Loebl and Co., showing their computer-controlled microdensitometer, and Metals Research Ltd., who were demonstrating their Quantimet image-analysing computer in conjunction with their US affiliate company.

Infra-red instruments

Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and Co. Ltd., a first timer at the show, were showing a number of their infra-red instruments and were extremely surprised by the quality and quantity of inquiries made by visitors to their stand. Mr. Granville Burn, sales and marketing manager, was particularly pleased at this culmination of an extensive effort in the US. Distribution arrangements were 'firmed-up' during the show.

Perkins-Elmer Ltd. were also exhibiting highly sophisticated equipment used in the field of applied spectroscopy, and in common with the other British exhibitors expressed considerable satisfaction with the inquiries. Without exception, British representatives were particularly impressed by the size of the show, which this year had exhibitors from many countries including Japan, Canada, West Germany, Denmark, and Australia.

In addition to the group display, firms took the chance to back up their agents and subsidiaries by sending over people to demonstrate British-made instruments. Such companies included Rank Precision Industries, who were showing a wide range of instruments on their US company's stand, and Pye Unicam Ltd., who were showing spectrophotometers and liquid chromatograph instruments in conjunction with Phillips Electronic Industries.

It was generally agreed by everyone concerned with the Pittsburgh Show 1973, that this year's show was bigger and better than previous events. Plans for the 1974 show an increase in the exhibit area by almost a third.

Chances in Dutch central-heating market

From B. R. Drescher, British Embassy, The Hague: Some 240 exhibitors from ten countries displayed equipment at the 1973 Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Exhibition held in Utrecht. The total area was 20,000 sq. m, and there were 20,140 visitors to the event compared with 16,835 in 1971.

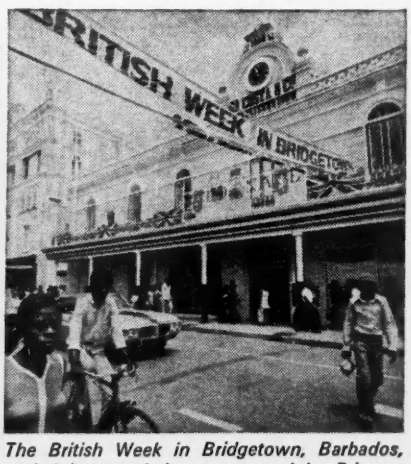
The market in Holland for domestic central-heating equipment continues to be promising, but in the face of strong competition an aggressive sales campaign is essential. Many firms, whose names are very familiar in Britain, are not sufficiently well known in this country to be able to sell on the strength of it. Although almost 95 per cent of new houses (156,000 were completed in 1972) are built with central heating installed, only 2½ million of the total stock of 4 million houses in the country are fitted at present.

Dual burners, suitable for both natural gas and oil, are popular with many industrial concerns. Air-conditioning equipment is seldom installed in private houses, but generally there are good prospects in industrial, hotel and office applications. This applies particularly in the government sector where 50 per cent of new buildings are supplied with air conditioning.

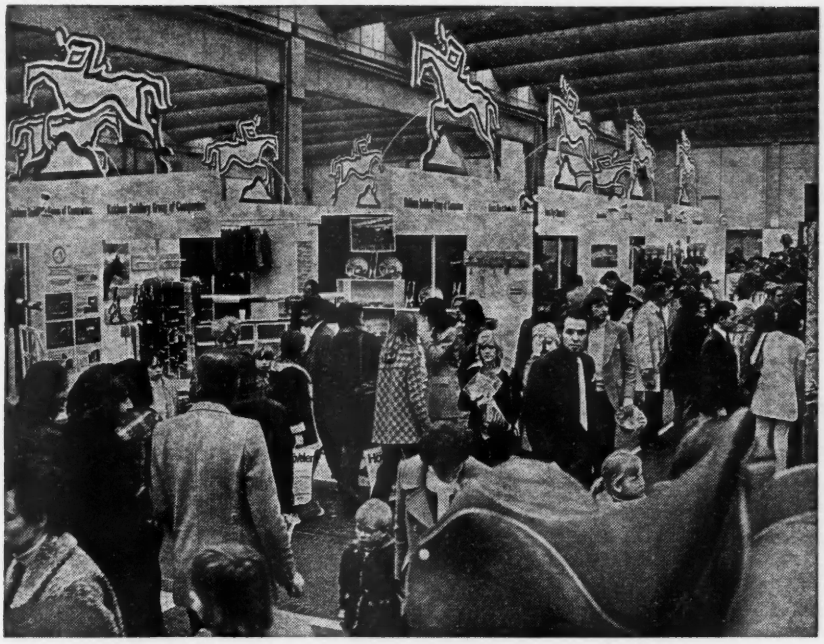
The HEVAC Association in partnership with BOTB sponsored a British Joint Venture of 11 firms. Products on display included compression fittings, electric motors, control equipment, boilers, radiant heating and domestic heating equipment. The number of visitors, though not large, was of reasonable trade-fair quality and most of the British exhibitors received several interesting inquiries.

Thus Redex Ltd., were the most successful of the British participants. They were delighted with the reaction of the Dutch trade to their radiant-tube heating systems and received over 50 inquiries requiring follow-up.

A new fan convector heater for domestic use manufactured by Boscombe Engineering Ltd. was also on show in the Netherlands for the first time. Many inquiries were received about this model.



The British Week in Bridgetown, Barbados, ended last week. It was opened by Princess Margaret and attended by BOTB member Mr. Jan Lewando. The 11-day event was centred on three large department stores in the centre of the city and included a number of smaller shops. The emphasis was on china, pottery, silverware,



Visitors on the British Joint Venture stand at Essener Equitana.

£200,000 orders taken at Equitana

From G. Rogers, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The Equitana exhibition, held in Essen this month for the second year running and with 268 German and foreign exhibitors, not only fulfilled all expectations, but exceeded them. The Fair dealt exclusively with all aspects of horse riding.

Equitana was held in eight halls covering 320,000 sq. ft. within the Gruga botanical gardens, and the site was ideal. Some 78,600 visitors, mainly from Germany, the Benelux countries and Scandinavia, were counted, this figure representing an increase of 64 per cent over 1972.

By far the biggest foreign display was from Britain with 24 firms (10 more than in 1972) exhibiting on a Joint Venture stand of 10,000 sq. ft. Next came the Netherlands with three firms, Switzerland (two), Austria (two), USA (one), Hungary (one), and Poland (one). The Fair was open to the trade and public alike, and the exhibititors were permitted to sell their wares from the stands.

The central focus of attention was the well-presented British Joint Venture stand with its 24 British firms and BAEC information stand. These firms displayed a wide variety of riding clothes and accessories, vehicles, trailers, wooden stables, horse feeds, gift articles and chinaware, live ponies and donkeys and information material on breeding, riding schools, etc.

The sponsors were the British Agricultural Export Council in joint co-operation with the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Consulate-General at Dusseldorf. There were also two independent British exhibitors, one of whom managed to sell over 250,000 rosettes representing five years' production. The other firms were all satisfied with the trading results.

British Leyland, through their German agents, sold £50,000 of Range-Rover and Land-Rover vehicles. Another very successful firm was Harry Hebdith Ltd., who took orders worth £30,000 for their stabling, which attracted much attention, partly due to the activities of their German agent. Lambourne Engineering Ltd. concluded business in the region of £35,000. Other exhibitors, many of them for the first time at Equitana, booked orders ranging from £500-£25,000 and were well satisfied with the results.

The British Joint Venture has undoubtedly yet again helped to boost Britain's image in the field of horse riding and accessories, and the successful outcome underlines the fact that prices and quality proved to be highly competitive.

Initially the Essener Equitana was regarded by Government and trade circles with some reserve in view of the intentions of the Cologne Exhibition authorities to stage a rival show: Horse 73, which they afterwards decided to postpone. The decision to participate in the Essener Equitana proved to have been a wise one and was certainly not regretted by the British exhibitors, most of whom intend to come out again to the next event. The date has not yet been set.

Canadian exhibitions

CANADA has issued new regulations governing the warehousing and bonding of goods temporarily imported for display at a convention or a public exhibition. Details on Trade Information pages.

Quiet time at Dusseldorf fashion fair

From H. C. V. Massenbach, Commercial Section, British Embassy, Dusseldorf: The 96th IGEDO, Dusseldorf's International Fashion Fair (March 11-14) proved to be one of the quietest and least sensational. The German retail trade in particular made little use of the opportunity to order autumn/winter garments being previewed for the first time and even the latest spring/summer fashion for supply ex stock or on a very short delivery, merchandise representing near 70 per cent of the display, failed to inspire intensive buying activity.

Accounting for the general buying restraint for the autumn/winter season was largely the price situation, particularly in the wool sector with garments being up-priced by 5-10 per cent but also even by as much as 20 per cent.

The usual stock-filling buying with the spring/summer merchandise came also well below expectations with the retail's trade generally preferring to clear their existing unusually high stock level after a poor winter season and a slow starting spring season before completing their summer buying, even at the risk of encountering supply problems later.

Seven British knitwear producers, sponsored by the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group in co-operation with the BOTB under the Joint Venture scheme, put up a good showing even if the total business taken at the fair came well below expectations. For one exhibitor, however, participation led to contact with several local store buyers and to what could be described as the start of a real break-through into the German market.

Participating at the 96th IGEDO were some 1,200 firms with the French and Italian fashion producers as the largest foreign contingents. Fourteen British manufacturers exhibited. The 97th IGEDO International Fashion Fair will be in Dusseldorf from April 11-15.

Conference to help international trade

THE WORLD'S first conference on international trade facilitation is being held in London today (March 29). It is sponsored by SITPRO, the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board, and features speakers from Europe, Canada and the United States as well as Britain.

The aim of SITPRO and the conference is to co-ordinate and simplify the various complex procedures which at present have to be negotiated by the exporter and thus provide an efficient, international system. 'Frontierless trading' is the ultimate target, and this is the title of one of the conference sessions.

Another feature of the day will be an exhibition of trade procedures and documentation.

The lunchtime speaker will be Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. The conference is being sponsored by SITPRO, BOTB and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and organised by the London Chamber of Commerce.

IDEX

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT EXHIBITION

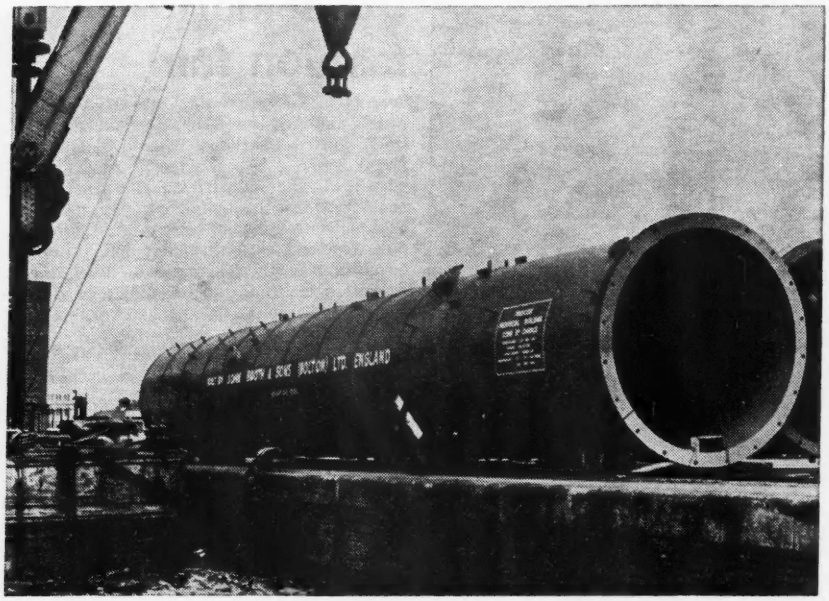
Sponsored by the Federation of Industrial Development Associations

Seymour Hall, London W.1.

4th - 6th April, 1973

All correspondence to be addressed to the Organisers, **46 Glebe Way, West Wickham, Kent, England. Telephone: 01-777 9629**

EXPORT BUSINESS



A 106 ft splitter column fabricated by John Booth and Sons (Bolton) Ltd. for export to the new Come-by-Chance refinery at Placentia Bay, awaiting transatlantic shipment from Manchester docks.

World's largest electrodialysis plant for Libya's second city

THE LARGEST electrodialysis plant in the world—designed, built and commissioned by the Permutit-Boby division of the Permutit Co. Ltd., London—was handed over to the municipality of Benghazi on March 1. The plant is capable of providing Libya's second city with up to 4½ million gallons of drinking water per day from a brackish borehole supply.

Constructed at a cost of more than £1 million, the plant forms part of the Libyan Government's five-year plan. Sited at Benina, 11 miles outside Benghazi, it has three times the water-treatment capacity of any other existing or currently projected electrodialysis plant.

Further Malayan order for Lloyds

A FURTHER substantial order has been placed with the ABC Coupler Division of F. H. Lloyd and Co. Ltd., Wednesbury, for the Malayan Railways. Valued at £196,000, the order is for 600 wagons sets of MCA-DA type couplers for bogie wagons being built in Korea. This brings the total value of orders received for the Malayan Railways to £377,000 in the past two months. Deliveries are scheduled to start around July 1973.

Sales drive for British mowers

WESTWOOD Engineering, High Wycombe, manufacturers of rotary lawn mowers, is embarking upon a major export drive in western Europe.

The campaign was spearheaded by a visit to the company's French distributor's stand at the Exposition Agricole Foire de Paris—by managing director Mr. Gerry Hazelwood and sales director Mr. Vic Brumby.

The company sells its range of rotary mowers in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and France.

Mirrlees diesel engines for Faroe Islands

AN order for two large diesel-driven alternator sets has been placed with Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd. by SEV the Faroe Islands electricity authority. Two 8,000 hp KV16 Major diesel engines, which will be built at the Stockport factory of Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., will drive 5.75 MW alternators manufactured by Brush Electrical Machines Ltd. of Loughborough.

The diesel-driven alternator sets have been ordered for installation in a new power station which is to be constructed at Kalbak Fjord, about four miles from Torshavn, the islands' capital. The building and the external engine exhausts have been designed to withstand the severe winds experienced in this exposed location. To satisfy increasing demands for electricity from commercial and domestic users, power from the new station will be fed into the existing distribution network which is already supplied by three Mirrlees KVSS12 alternator sets and a hydroelectric installation.

Firm wins £2m contract for Korea's television

PYE TVT Ltd. has received a contract valued at more than £2,100,000 from the Ministry of Culture and Information of the South Korean Government for a colour-television service for the Korean broadcasting system.

This brings the total television-equipment orders received by Pye from Korea during the last four years to more than £4.5 million.

This latest contract covers the supply of four colour-television studios, one monochrome studio, colour and monochrome television cameras, a three-colour camera mobile studio, master control, telecine, microwave and peripheral equipment.

The contract also covers the installation and training of Korean engineers, and the predicted on-air date is March 1975. All equipment will be in the style of American television, 525-line NTSC equipment.

£30,000 order for transmitter

A POWERFUL new long-wave transmitter beaming round-the-clock programmes to drivers on the desert roads of Morocco has caused a local boom in car radio sales—and brought a £20,000 order to Pye Ltd. of Cambridge.

The TV and radio firm is supplying 3,500 consort long and medium-waveband car radios in kit form for assembly in Casablanca by local agents, Comptoir Radiophonique.

In addition, a further £10,000 worth of Pye audio products—including radios, cassette tape recorders and hi-fi-units—has been bought by the Moroccan firm.

Shorts win contract with Boeing

A CONTRACT initially worth more than £1m—to supply undercarriage doors for Boeing 747 jet transports—has been placed by the Boeing Co. with Shorts, the Belfast-based aircraft and missile manufacturers. The final value of the contract could run to several millions, depending on sales of the Jumbo jet.

The placing of the new contract makes Shorts the first UK company to be chosen by Boeing to handle 747 aeroplane work and in addition places them in the position—unique in Europe—of being a successful bidder to all three of the first-rank American aircraft companies. At present they are supplying engine pods and components for the Lockheed TriStar, and have previously completed a contract to supply outer wings for the McDonnell Douglas Phantom.

Ocean engineering by explosives

INTERNATIONAL Research and Development Co. Ltd., of Newcastle upon Tyne, and UEG Trials Ltd., of Fort William, are to co-operate in providing services drawing on their complementary expertise and facilities in ocean engineering.

UEG Trials, set up early in 1972, has extensive facilities for carrying out tests at Loch Linnhe at depths up to 700 ft. of seawater. A flooded mineshaft near Edinburgh, which the company is developing, will allow tests in water depths to 2,500 ft.

IRD, whose research and development activities cover a wide range of scientific and technological fields, is becoming increasingly involved in various aspects of ocean engineering including underwater power sources and tools, the prevention of marine fouling, and underwater welding and cutting by explosive techniques.

A fraction of the documentation being prepared in the export division of H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd. to be flown to Moscow. The company has a £2.5 million contract to provide the technical know-how for a protected-steel-cladding production line to be built at a new industrial centre at Chelyabinsk, east of the Ural mountains. These volumes detail every product, processes, manufacturing techniques and the background research and development.

MISSIONS and TOURS

New overseas sales outlets in Europe, the Caribbean, West Africa and Central America have been opened up for Spicers (Stationery) Ltd. following the recent acquisition by Spicers International Ltd. of Handelmaatschappy Firgos BV of Amsterdam. Firgos are world-wide traders in paper and converted-paper products and are currently visiting a number of companies within the Spicer Group. Mr. J. van Zwet, stationery manager for Firgos, and his assistant Mr. J. E. Ykema (extreme left and second left respectively) are seen on a production line at Sawston. They are accompanied by Spicers (Stationery) marketing director, Mr. David Lacey (extreme right), production development manager, Mr. Gerry Peters (centre) and Spicers International's Mr. Douglas Macnaghten (second right).

Developments expected after Dundee oil mission to United States

A 16-MAN Dundee Chamber of Commerce mission to the United States oil centres of Houston and Los Angeles returned recently encouraged by the interest shown by American companies in the North Sea oil potential.

The mission, comprised of representatives of port authorities, supply and service companies, shipbuilders, metal fabricators, architects, etc., spent two weeks in discussion with companies ranging from the major oil groups to specialist tool and equipment manufacturers.

The availability of tide-free berths, supplies, labour, etc. on Tayside greatly interested the American oil executives.

A number of the participants in the mission have expressed their intention to follow-up this initial contact at an early date. It is expected that announcements will be made on further oil-related industry in Dundee and neighbouring Montrose.

Vik sales director in Africa

MR. Keith Farey, sales director of Vik Supplies Ltd., recently embarked on a sales tour of African territories to increase sales for Vik Supplies Ltd. and associate company Louis Holt (Chemicals) Ltd.

His itinerary was extensive, with visits to Lagos, Kinshasa, Johannesburg, Durban and Nairobi.

Italian engineers visit Pye

Two engineers from RAI, the Italian Broadcasting Authority, have spent two weeks at Pye TVT Ltd. carrying out factory-acceptance tests on the television transmitters which Pye have been manufacturing for RAI.

RAI ordered three 40kW UHF television transmitters which will be installed at Moun Fiato, Naples, Mount Venda Sede, Venice and Mount Renice, Milan. The transmitters will incorporate intermediate frequency techniques and have a multiplex system of active standby, similar to that of the BBC.

The contract was valued at more than £350,000 and forms part of more than £2 million worth of television transmitters currently being manufactured by Pye TVT for various UK and overseas broadcasting authorities.

Educational-equipment team in Moscow

IN preparation for the Educational and Training Equipment Exhibition (Shkola) to be held in Moscow in November this year, a four-man team has spent a week in the Soviet Union on a fact-finding visit.

The team was led by Professor Robert C. Williams, president of the Industrial Council for Educational Training and Technology (ICETT) and visiting professor of electronics at the University of Surrey. Mr. J. C. Cochrane, managing director of R. J. M. Exports Ltd. represented the Educational Equipment Association (EEA). Mr. P. H. Sharpe, the divisional educational and training officer of 600 Machine Tools Ltd. represented the Machine Tools Trade Association (MTTA) and Mr. W. Pickett, BEAMA exhibitions organiser, was the liaison executive who will also manage the exhibition later this year.

The team visited universities, institutes, junior and secondary schools to see at first hand the teaching aids and equipment currently in use and established with the Soviet authorities advanced British equipment for the international exhibition.

The British participation in the exhibition is being organised by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA) as a Joint Venture with the DTI.

Mission to Australia

THE Engineering Industries Association is organising a hard selling mission to Australia visiting Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth The leader of this mission will be Mr. H. J. Holleman, chairman of the EIA's National Export Committee.

The mission will spend 20 days in Australia and will be in Melbourne for the duration of the International Engineering Exhibition, July 30 to August 4. The EIA is organising, in conjunction with the BOTB, a Joint Venture British section at this exhibition. Sixteen firms from the EIA are participating, plus five firms from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. This is the second year running that the EIA has organised this event.

The closing date for this mission is April 20, but to ensure getting a place, interested firms are advised to contact the Export Secretary, EIA, 3/7 Portman Square, London W1H 0AE telephone 01-935 2241, at their earliest opportunity.

Sir Leonard Hutton visits Australia

SIR Leonard Hutton of J. H. Fenner and Co. Ltd., has left Britain for a month-long tour of Australia and will arrive in Sidney on April 1. This is only his second visit to the country since he led the MCC side to victory during the 1954-55 test series. He is an authority on his company's Fenaplast conveyor belting which is widely used in Australia.

During his stay, he will call at Newcastle, Ipswich, Brisbane and Wollongong, and also plans to visit mining complexes in Western Australia.

US industrialists on machine-tool tour

A GROUP of mid-west industrialists from the United States are on a full two-week fact-finding tour of the British machine-tool industry.

Sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association with BOTB support, the mission is visiting the works of 12 machine-tool and associated equipment manufacturers in the North-East, Yorkshire, the Midlands and the Home Counties.

Mr. Donald C. Straw, leader of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry's trade mission to the Gulf States, with Sayyid Ahmad Massoud, President of the Abu-Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, during the recent Chamber mission to Gulf countries.

BRITAIN AND THE EEC—23

Fair competition in the European Community: Notification of restrictive agreements

THE Department of Trade and Industry reminds companies that are party to restrictive agreements made before January 1, 1973 which, by virtue of United Kingdom entry into the EEC, now come within the general prohibition in Article 85(1) of the Treaty of Rome that they must decide before June 30, 1973 what to do about these agreements, in accordance with EEC Regulation No. 17 of 1962. They may choose to terminate them; to modify them so as to remove the relevant restrictions; or to apply for them to be exempted from the general prohibition. Action in respect of agreements made since January 1, 1973 must be taken forthwith. The European Commission are empowered to fine the parties to agreements which come under the general prohibition and are not notified for exemption.

Companies that are in doubt whether agreements are affected by Article 85 may apply for 'negative clearance'—a declaration by the European Commission that on the facts at its disposal there are no grounds for it to intervene. Applications for negative clearance or exemption should be made to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Competition, Rue de la Loi 200, 1040 Brussels, on Form A/B.

The DTI cannot advise about the status of agreements under the EEC's Rules of Competition, and companies needing guidance should seek legal advice. The Overseas Relations Department of the Law Society in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland (as the case may be) is willing to provide the names of firms able to give advice. If a company that wishes to apply for negative clearance or exemption still has any problems after it has taken legal advice, it should complete Form A/B as far as possible and send it to the Commission with a letter outlining the difficulty.

Article 85

Article 85(1) of the Treaty of Rome prohibits all agreements or concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between Member States, and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market. This prohibition covers agreements relating to price fixing, market sharing, restriction of production or technical developments, discriminatory terms of supply or other unreasonable conditions. It applies not only to agreements between firms in different Member States but also to agreements between firms in a single Member State and to those between Community firms and firms outside the Community. (More information about the EEC rules of competition was contained in the article 'Fair competition in the Community' published in *Trade and Industry* of September 30, 1971 and revised and reprinted in 'Britain and the EEC'.)

Agreements not caught by Article 85

What matters is not the terms of the agreement but its likely effect. Agreements which affect only the internal trade of a Member State or trade with a third country, or agreements which do not have a perceptible adverse effect on trade between Member States are not caught by Article 85. The Article allows for exceptions in the case of agreements and concerted practices which either improve production or distribution or promote technical or economic progress. The European Commission, which is the body mainly concerned with applying the provisions of Article 85, has sole power to grant exemption. The Commission may exempt individual agreements or, if authorised by the Council of Ministers, may grant block exemptions for particular categories of agreements. So far block exemptions have been granted for certain exclusive dealing and specialisation agreements; details are contained in Regulation 67 of 1967, as amended by Regulation 2591 of 1972, and in Regulation 2779 of 1972.

Availability of forms A/B and other documents

Copies of Form A/B and the explanatory notes are available from the DTI Offices for Scotland and Wales, all DTI Regional and District Offices, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, and the European Communities Information Services, 23 Chesham Street, London SW1X 8NH. 'Britain and the EEC' is available from all the above-mentioned offices, from the EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 or by post from PO Box 686, London SW20 8TB.

The Treaty of Rome (Cmnd. 4864) and Regulations 17/1962, 67/1967, 2591/1972, 2779/1972 can be purchased from HMSO and Government bookshops.

The pre-accession English text of the Community's secondary legislation, including Regulations 17 and 67, is available for reference at all DTI Regional Offices.

Offices where Form A/B is available

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY REGIONAL OFFICES

ENGLAND

Northern Region
Wellbar House
Gallowgate
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR
Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 27575
telex 53178 DTI NTYNE.

Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland
Town Hall
Cockermouth
Cumberland
Tel: Cockermouth 3498/9
telex 67143 DTI Cockermouth.

North Western Region
Sunley Buildings
Piccadilly Plaza
Manchester M1 4BA
Tel: 061-236 2171
telex 667104 DTI MCHR

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House
New Station Street
Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel: Leeds 38232
telex 557470 DTI LDS

West Midlands Region
Five Ways House
Islington Row
Birmingham B15 1SJ
Tel: 021-643 8221
telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East Midlands Region
47 Cranbrook Street
Nottingham NG1 1ES.
Tel: Nottingham 46121
telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

Eastern Region
Cromwell House
Dean Stanley Street
Millbank
London SW1P 3HY
Tel: 01-828 6271
telex 25991 DTI CROMWELL LDN

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House
Dean Stanley Street
Millbank
London SW1P 3HY
Tel: 01-828 4355
telex 25991 DTI CROMWELL LDN

South West Region
The Pithay
Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel: Bristol 21071
telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

South West Industrial Development Office
3rd Floor, Tower Block
North Road Station
Plymouth PL4 6AP
Tel: Plymouth 21891
telex 45265 LANDREGIS PLYM

SCOTLAND

Department of Trade and Industry Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel: 041-248 2855
telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North-East Scotland
29a High Street
Inverness
Tel: Inverness 30867/8/9

WALES

Department of Trade and Industry Office for Wales
Government Buildings
Gabalfa
Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel: Cardiff 62131
telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

District Office for North Wales
Government Buildings
Dinerth Road
Colwyn Bay
Denbighshire
Tel: Colwyn Bay 44261

NORTHERN IRELAND

Ministry of Commerce Northern Ireland
64 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel: Belfast 34488
telex 74578 GOVNI BELFAST

UK membership of the enlarged European Community and resultant tariff changes on April 1

The UK and the original Six Member States

READERS are reminded that the transitional arrangements for the removal of duties on industrial goods between members of the enlarged European Communities begin to have effect on April 1, 1973.

On that day the UK on the one hand and the Six original member states on the other (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) will, with certain exceptions, make the first reductions in their tariffs on industrial goods which hitherto they have applied against each other. ('France' includes French Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Reunion, Guadeloupe and Martinique).

The UK and Denmark and Ireland

As regards the other two new members of the enlarged Communities, Denmark and Ireland, the arrangements which already apply between them and the UK will with certain exceptions continue to apply, but Denmark and Ireland make their first reductions in their tariffs on each others' industrial goods and those of the Six on April 1, 1973.

The UK and the non-acceding EFTA Countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland)

Special arrangements have been made to maintain virtually all the duty-free arrangements for industrial goods between the UK and the non-acceding EFTA countries.

Further information

Most traders will already be aware of the transitional arrangements, but inquirers who need information about the actual rates applicable may obtain them from the following sources, by specifying the goods in which they are interested and quoting the BN classification if possible:

Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877):

UK tariff

Chapters 25-49 ext. 2528*
Chapters 50-63 ext. 2488*
Chapters 64-99 ext. 2493*

* Other than non-acceding EFTA countries.

Non-acceding EFTA countries (all Chapters) ext. 3713.

Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757):

EEC Common Customs Tariff of the Six original member states
Danish tariff
} ext. 408/423/482/7174

Irish Republic tariff ext. 467/466/288

EFTA countries (as there is a separate tariff for each, the country should be specified):

Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. ext. 450 to 461

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No bad debts. Having checked on your customers' credit-worthiness, we pay cash for your sales to approved accounts and take the credit risk.

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For further information or a preliminary talk (which creates no commitment,) please contact the Development Manager at the address below.

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SF FCI

SF Plantation House,
Mincing Lane,
London EC3M 3LE
Telephone: 01-623 3701.

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

THE Department of Trade and Industry have been notified by the European Economic Community of proposals to suspend the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) for one year beginning July 1, 1973 in respect of the goods set out in the schedule below.

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted.

United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests as exporters to the original Community of Six might be affected adversely by the loss of Community preference which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

As a member of the Community the United Kingdom will normally expect to adopt immediately any new CCT suspensions which are agreed by the Council of Ministers except where United Kingdom producers can meet the greater part of the United Kingdom demand but not that of the Community of Nine. Where a suspension of the CCT is granted and the United Kingdom decides not to suspend its own tariff, the United Kingdom transitional tariff will be aligned progressively in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession towards the suspended level of the CCT instead of towards the substantive CCT rate of duty.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object either to:

(a) the granting of a proposed suspension of the CCT or
(b) the immediate adoption by the United Kingdom of any of the proposed CCT suspensions which might be granted

should provide as much as possible of the following information:

(i) estimated Community (Nine countries, including the United Kingdom) demand in 1973 and 1974;
(ii) estimated United Kingdom demand in 1973 and 1974;
(iii) United Kingdom production expected to be available for:
  (a) the United Kingdom market;
  (b) the rest of the Community in 1973 and 1974;
  (c) exports to other countries.

This information should be addressed in writing to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than April 9, 1973.

SCHEDULE

Common Customs Tariff heading	Description	Substantive rate of duty per cent	Proposed suspended rate of duty per cent
28.04	Tellurium powder	2.4	Free
29.02	Dodecachloropentacyclo [5,2,1,0^{2,6},0^{3,9},0^{5,8}] decane	13.6	Free
29.06	1,1,3-Tri-(5-*tert* butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-*n*-butane	12.0	Free
29.16	Di-*n*-octadecyl 3-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl-malonate	13.6	Free
	Pentaerythritol tetra-3-(3,5-di *tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	13.6	Free
	n-Octadecyl 3-(3,5-di*tert* butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	13.6	Free
29.31	n-Octadecyl (4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzylthio) acetate	14.4	Free
29.35	5-Chloro-2-(3,5-di *tert* butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl) benzotriazole	10.4	Free
	2-(6-Hydroxy-*m*-tolyl) benzotriazole	10.4	Free
29.44	Cephalosporin	8.0	Free
	Spectinomycin dihydrochloride	8.0	Free
	Tobramycine	8.0	Free
38.06	Sodium lignosulphate	7.2	Free
41.02	Bovine hides and skins (including buffalo) simple chrome tanned	8.0	4.0
81.04	Manganese electrolytic	5.0	Free

NOTE: The description of some of the items listed may need to be amended in the light of further information provided by applicants.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (EEC) No. 648/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L64, March 9, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 649/73 fixing the 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L64, March 9, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 698/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 741/72 on the method and rate of interest to be used for calculating financing costs in connection with interventions on the internal markets in beef and veal and milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* No. L67, March 14, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 701/73 extending the operation of Regulation (EEC) No. 646/73 relating to the suspension of advance fixing in various sectors of the common organisation of the agricultural markets. (*Official Journal* No. L67, March 14, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 677/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings. (*Official Journal* No. L65, March 10, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 686/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1105/68 on detailed rules for granting aid for skimmed milk for use as feed. (*Official Journal* No. L66, March 13, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 678/73 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Bulgaria and Romania. (*Official Journal* No. L65, March 10, 1973)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) No. 715/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1727/70 as regards the classification of some leaf tobacco and baled tobacco varieties. (*Official Journal* No. L68, March 15, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 716/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1728/70 fixing the scales of price increases and reductions for raw tobacco. (*Official Journal* No. L68, March 15, 1973)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) No. 734/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1022/70 following the creation of a system of accompanying documents for wine. (*Official Journal* No. L69, March 16, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 735/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wine. (*Official Journal* No. L69, March 16, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 687/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1576/72 on the differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* No. L66, March 13, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 688/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1204/72 laying down detailed rules for the application of the subsidy system for oil seeds. (*Official Journal* No. L66, March 13, 1973)

Decision 73/21 (EEC) authorising the Netherlands, up to and including June 30, 1973, to accept for marketing certified oil-poppy seed satisfying less stringent requirements. (*Official Journal* No. L69, March 16, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 689/73 laying down certain detailed rules necessary for the application of the subsidy provided for the refining of raw sugar produced in the French overseas departments. (*Official Journal* No. L66, March 13, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 700/73 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of the quota system for sugar. (*Official Journal* No. L67, March 14, 1973)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 699/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1173/68 on special import terms for certain categories of young bovine animals and calves. (*Official Journal* No. L67, March 14, 1973)

Sir Christopher Soames, European Community Commissioner for External Relations (left), with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. The picture was taken when the Commissioner called at the Department of Trade and Industry last week.

Plants and seeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 736/73 on transitional measures applicable to Belgium and to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as regards the grant of production aid for seed. (*Official Journal* No. L69, March 16, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 737/73 fixing the new list of late varieties of Lolium perenne L. (*Official Journal* No. L69, March 16, 1973) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND THE ISLE OF MAN—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L68, March 15, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 706/73 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TARIFF QUOTAS—MOUNTAIN-BRED HEIFERS AND COWS: *Trade and Industry*, July 27, 1972 (pages 145/146) contained a notice about Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/72 on the administration of the Community tariff quota of 20,000 head of heifers and cows other than those intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds falling within heading No. ex 01.02 AII b 2 of the Common Customs Tariff at a 6 per cent rate of duty for the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L68, March 15, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 707/73 amending the rate of duty laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1464/72 from 6 per cent to 4 per cent with effect from February 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L69, March 16, 1973, contains the text of Decision 73/22/EEC authorising the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to optical microscopes falling within heading No. ex 90.12 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS: *Trade and Industry*, August 3 and August 10, 1972, and March 22, 1973, contained notices about the Special Relations Agreements signed in Brussels on July 22, 1972, between the EEC and Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Iceland. The texts of the Agreements with Iceland and Portugal

(continued on next page)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

together with the related documents have now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as follows:

EEC/Iceland. Regulation (EEC) No. 2842/72 concluding an agreement between the EEC and Iceland and adopting provisions for its application. Agreement between the EEC and Iceland.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2843/72 relating to the safeguard measures provided for in the agreement between the EEC and Iceland. (*Journal Official* No. L301, December 31, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 670/73 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Iceland. (*Official Journal* No. L65, March 10, 1973)

EEC/Portugal.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2844/72 concluding an agreement between the EEC and Portugal and adopting provisions for its application.

Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.

Exchange of letters relating to Article 2 of Protocol No. 8.

Exchange of letters relating to Article 3 of Protocol No. 8.

Information on the date of coming into force of the agreement between the EEC and Portugal.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2845/72 relating to the safeguard measures provided for in the agreement between the EEC and Portugal. (*Journal Officiel* No. L301, December 31, 1972)

Further information

From January 1, 1973, the *Official Journal* has been available in English and may be obtained from HMSO. The *Journal Officiel* No. L301, December 31, 1972, is also available (in French) from HMSO. The authentic English texts of the Agreements and related documents referred to above will be published in the 'special edition' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and a further notice will be published when these are available.

Inquiries on this and the earlier notices referred to above, should be addressed to:

General Information
Department of Trade and Industry
Commercial Relations and Exports Division 3
tel: 01-222 7877

Austria	ext. 2338/2339
Sweden	ext. 2305
Denmark	ext. 3015
Iceland	ext. 3015
Portugal	ext. 2340/2341
Switzerland	ext. 2340/2341

Origin rules
Tariff Division, DTI
tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 2713/2750

Current rates of duty and levies—except UK
Export Services Division, DTI, OTAR Section
tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 458/459/460/461 for exports to Austria, Sweden, Iceland, Portugal, Switzerland.
ext. 7174/408 for exports to France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy and Denmark.
ext. 466/467 for exports to the Irish Republic.

Documentation
Customs and Excise
tel: 01-626 1515 ext. 2412/2385.

Import levies into the UK
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
tel: 01-839 7711 ext. 641.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L66, March 13, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 690/73 amending Regulations (EEC) No. 2313/69 and 2315/69. Regulation (EEC) No. 2313/69 relates to the internal Community transit document for certifying the Community nature of goods and Regulation (EEC) No. 2315/69 to the use of Community transit documents for the purpose of applying Community measures for verifying the use and/or destination of goods. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C9, March 15, 1973, contains the text of a communication from the Commission reimposing, with effect from March 14, 1973, the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following products.

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Country or territory of origin
42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suit-cases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, brief-cases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanised fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: A Of artificial plastic sheeting B Of other materials	Hong Kong
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas)	Hong Kong
71.16	Imitation jewellery	Hong Kong

EDB ext. 7174/408

Marketing into Europe

Two conferences on *EEC—practical solutions to marketing problems* are to be run by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) on April 17 and 19 in the Royal Stuart Hotel, Glasgow. The conference on April 17 will deal with the particular problems facing manufacturers of consumer goods, and on April 19 speakers and delegates will be from the capital goods industries.

EUROTARIFF

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Community Agreements with Mediterranean Countries

BECAUSE of delays in completing the necessary Community procedures, none of the protocols to the EEC's Mediterranean Agreements will now come into force in time for the first tariff moves to be made on April 1 (see *Trade and Industry*, February 1, 1973). It is possible that the EEC/Cyprus Agreement and protocol may enter into force on May 1; none of the other protocols will enter into force before June 1. (As previously announced a *status quo* in respect of the new Member States and Israel and Spain will obtain during 1973).

Separate notices for each country are being issued by HM Customs and Excise explaining the procedures for claiming preferential treatment for imports into the United Kingdom, and for obtaining Customs endorsement of movement certificates (certificates of origin) to support claims for preferential treatment of exports from the United Kingdom once the protocols enter into force—see Customs Notices 815, 817, 818, 819, listed below. Further announcements will be made in *Trade and Industry* when these dates are known.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notices

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
220	Export Reliefs and the Common Market: Preliminary Notice.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
703	VAT—Exports.
704	VAT—Retail Export Schemes.
705	VAT—Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit—general.
750A	Community transit—list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit—the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
755	Community transit—special control procedures.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect to export licences.
810	EEC Preferences—Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
815	EEC Preferences Morocco: Admission of goods into the United Kingdom on preferential terms under the Agreement of Association with Morocco.
815A	Transitional modification of the origin condition described in Notice 815.
817	EEC Preferences Tunisia: Admission of goods into the United Kingdom on preferential terms under the provisions of the Agreement of Association with Tunisia. Procedure for obtaining evidence to substantiate claims for preferential treatment of United Kingdom goods exported to Tunisia under the terms of the Agreement.
817A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 817.
818	EEC Preferences Egypt: Admission of goods into the United Kingdom on preferential terms under the provisions of the Agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Procedure for obtaining evidence to substantiate claims for preferential treatment of United Kingdom goods exported to the Arab Republic of Egypt under the terms of the Agreement.
818A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 818.
819	EEC Preferences Cyprus: Admission of goods into the United Kingdom on preferential terms under the provisions of the Agreement of Association with the Republic of Cyprus. Procedure for obtaining evidence to substantiate claims for preferential treatment of United Kingdom goods exported to the Republic of Cyprus under the terms of the Agreement of Association.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom. (available shortly).

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
* 430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
* 430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

* Valid until 30 June 1973

Arrangements for duty-free trade between the UK and Denmark

On July 1, 1977 (January 1, 1978 in a few cases) Denmark and the United Kingdom are due to achieve full customs union with the original Member States of the EEC. There will no longer be any protective duties within the Community, and the Common Customs Tariff will apply in full in all nine Member States. This stage will be reached by a series of adjustments (laid down in the Treaty of Accession) to the duties currently applied. The first reduction of duties within the enlarged Community is to be made on April 1. From April 1 until the completion of customs union Anglo-Danish trade will constitute a special sector of Community trade. This is because the free trade already achieved between Denmark and the United Kingdom must remain free (like trade between the Six) throughout the transitional period in which duties between the new Member States and the Six (and between the new Member States themselves) are dismantled. During this time the tariff situation between the United Kingdom and Denmark will be similar to the tariff situation between both countries and their former partners in EFTA; while the tariff barriers that have still to go are eliminated those that are already down stay down.

2. A number of goods did not benefit from EFTA treatment in trade between the United Kingdom and Denmark, either because imports from all sources were duty-free, or because the normal rates of duty applied. Goods in the first category will remain duty-free from all Community sources. The others will be chargeable with duty at the same (progressively reducing) rate, whether they come from Denmark or the Six. The qualification for entry at this reduced rate is, in both cases, compliance with the conditions laid down in Regulation EEC 385/73. (This to be found on page 1 of the *Official Journal* for February 14, 1973, No. L42. Readers are also referred to Customs Notices 750 to 755.)

3. However, most goods traded between the United Kingdom and Denmark will be entitled to duty-free entry throughout the transitional period, and special arrangements are necessary to distinguish these goods from other Community goods entitled only to progressive duty reductions. (One may compare in this connection the transitional provisions for 'ex EFTA' duty-free treatment in the Agreements between the Community and the countries remaining in EFTA.) Equivalent arrangements for Anglo-Danish trade are being laid before Parliament. This article is designed to explain what is intended.

4. The arrangements will be based on origin acquired in Denmark and the United Kingdom, both countries being considered a single area for this purpose. (In other words working carried out in the one country can be aggregated with working carried out in the other to establish origin.) The aim, in line with Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome, is that no goods benefiting from duty-free treatment in Denmark and the United Kingdom under the origin rules that have applied hitherto should be deprived of this treatment. At the same time it has been necessary to take into account the fact that the EFTA origin system of which Denmark and the United Kingdom have so far formed a part will no longer exist, and trade between the other countries which made up this system (as well as their trade with Denmark, the United Kingdom, and the rest of the Community) will be governed by new rules.

5. Goods may acquire Anglo-Danish origin and qualify for duty-free entry into the countries concerned

(a) if they are wholly produced; or
(b) if any materials or components used which are not wholly produced have undergone 'sufficient working or processing'.

6. As in the Agreements between the Community and the countries remaining in EFTA, a number of natural and quasi-natural products are to be considered as wholly produced. The full list is set out in *Trade and Industry* of December 21, 1972 (p. 585) and in Customs Notice 810.

7. 'Sufficient working or processing' also has, in the first instance, the same meaning as in the Agreements between the Community and the countries remaining in EFTA. Usually, working or processing is sufficient if it results in a product falling in a different four-figure tariff heading from the heading(s) in which any non-originating constituents used fall. However, there are a number of exceptions. In some cases change of tariff heading is not sufficient and an additional rule in List A must be satisfied. In other cases (List B) the processing stipulated is sufficient, although it may not result in a change of tariff heading. Lists A and B are to be found in the *Trade and Industry* article of December 21, 1972 referred to above and in Customs Notice No. 810, as are explanations of these lists. It should be noted that the modification of the origin rules of the Agreements between the Community and the countries remaining in EFTA (explained in *Trade and Industry* February 22, 1973 pp. 370-371) which allows materials originating in the Six and the Irish Republic to be used rather more freely than the rules initially negotiated is also intended to apply in Anglo-Danish trade. In short, therefore, a British manufacturer who is exporting to Sweden or Switzerland on the basis of the origin rules in the Agreements between those countries and the Community and qualifying for duty-free entry can follow the same rules when he exports to Denmark.

8. A British or Danish manufacturer may, however, be unable to perform sufficient working or processing as defined above. In that event it is intended that he should, alternatively and except in the case of textile products, be able to qualify for duty-free entry if the value of any non-originating materials he uses does not exceed 50 per cent of the ex-factory price of the finished product. In the case of textiles the intended alternative is that he should be entitled to duty-free treatment if he satisfies, in the area of Denmark and the United Kingdom, the qualifying process that has applied hitherto under EFTA. However, the ex-works price—not, as hitherto, the export price—should be used as the basis for calculating the percentage criteria included in some of these processes. The previous process rules for non-textile goods will be discontinued, except where their retention is known to be

necessary for the maintenance of duty-free trade between Denmark and the United Kingdom.

9. In this part of the system, as in the part described in paragraph 7, processing performed in Denmark and the United Kingdom can be cumulated.

10. For the purpose of determining origin under these arrangements there will be two sides to the balance sheet; components originating in Denmark and the United Kingdom and components which are 'non-originating'. Basically, anything imported into Denmark or the United Kingdom is 'non-originating'. However, because of the links between both countries and their former partners in EFTA—links which are specifically covered in the Agreements between these countries and the Community—imported materials may, in certain circumstances, be counted on the 'credit' side of the balance sheet, as though they originated:

—any product originating in one of the non-acceding EFTA countries under the origin rules applied between the Community and these countries and which qualifies, under these rules, for duty-free treatment can be regarded as a product originating in Denmark and the United Kingdom

—in the case of other products imported from the non-acceding EFTA countries, any processing they have performed or value they have added can be considered as having been performed or added in Denmark or the United Kingdom.

Example—Glass Mirrors (Tariff heading 70.09)

A List A rule debars manufacture from non-originating drawn, cast or rolled glass of headings 70.04 to 70.06.

A British manufacturer exporting duty-free glass mirrors to Denmark could use non-originating drawn, cast or rolled glass of 70.04 to 70.06 if

—it originated in the Six or the Republic of Ireland, and the value added in the United Kingdom represented at least 50 per cent of the ex-works price of the mirror

—it originated in a non-acceding EFTA country and qualified for duty-free entry into the United Kingdom.

In each of these cases the mirrors would also be eligible for duty-free entry into the non-acceding EFTA countries. Alternatively, and for exports to Denmark alone, the British manufacturer could use drawn, cast or rolled glass from any source, provided the value added in the United Kingdom (and Denmark) surpassed 50 per cent of the ex-works price. But if he exported this last mirror to one of the countries remaining in EFTA it would be liable to duty at the full rate.

Drawback

11. The present situation will continue; in other words goods will be denied duty-free entry if drawback or similar relief from any duty payable on imported constituents has been granted in Denmark or the United Kingdom. But it must be noted that this does not apply to trade in products subject to Community agricultural regulations.

Documentation

12. Irrespective of the method of transport used, the appropriate evidence to support a claim that goods qualify for duty-free admission will be a declaration given by the exporter on the invoice. There will be two types of declaration, according to whether the goods are wholly produced or satisfy the conditions explained in paragraph 7 above, or qualify under the alternative provisions covered in paragraph 8. In the first case the goods will also count as originating products under the Agreements between the EEC and the remaining EFTA countries. In the second they normally will not. The declarations will not need to be validated by Customs, but may, at the request of the importing country, be subject to verification. Suitable supporting evidence must be supplied by manufacturers who cannot satisfy the origin conditions on the basis of the work they have carried out themselves, and need to take into account work done by their suppliers, either in the United Kingdom, in Denmark, or in one of the non-acceding EFTA countries.

13. The declarations mentioned in para. 12 are shown below, together with the texts of 'Articles 5 and 6' referred to in these declarations.

14. **The arrangements described in this article relate to trade between Denmark and the United Kingdom and do not derogate from those described in the *Trade and Industry* articles of December 21, 1972 and February 22, 1973. Products exported from the United Kingdom to any of the non-acceding EFTA countries fall under the Agreements between the Community and those countries.**

DECLARATION No. 1

Note The declaration below is for use in support of a claim for duty-free treatment in Denmark or the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Anglo/Danish free trade arrangements. **Goods qualifying under Article 5 will qualify as originating products for subsequent re-exportation in the same state, or for further manufacture, for the purposes of the Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and the EFTA countries.**

Declaration for Anglo/Danish Free Trade Arrangements

The undersigned, being the exporter of the goods described in this invoice, declares that

1. Statements in this declaration are made in accordance with the provisions of the arrangements.

2. Each article comprised in the goods originates in Denmark, the United Kingdom, or in Denmark and the United Kingdom, having been either:

(a) wholly produced there, or

(b) produced there from materials, other than those referred to at (a) above, which have undergone sufficient working or processing in accordance with Article 5 of the arrangements.

3. No drawback has been or will be claimed in respect of the goods except as permitted in the arrangements.

.....
(signature of authorised signatory)

DECLARATION No. 2

Note The declaration below is for use in support of a claim for duty-free treatment in Denmark or in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Anglo/Danish free trade arrangements. **Goods qualifying under Article 6 will not normally qualify as originating products for the purposes of the Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and the EFTA countries.** If they are to be re-exported in the same state, or used for further manufacture under these Agreements further information as to their originating status will be required.

Declaration for Anglo/Danish Free Trade Arrangements

The undersigned, being the exporter of the goods covered by this invoice, declares that

UK-DENMARK DUTY-FREE TRADE
continued

1. Statements in this declaration are made in accordance with the provisions of the arrangements.

2. Each article comprised in the goods originates in Denmark, the United Kingdom, or in Denmark and the United Kingdom, having been produced from materials which, not having been wholly produced there, have undergone sufficient working or processing in accordance with Article 6 of the arrangements.

3. No drawback has been or will be claimed in respect of the goods except as permitted in the arrangements.

.....
(signature of authorised signatory)

Article 5

(a) ..... the following shall be considered as sufficient working or processing:

(i) working or processing as a result of which the goods obtained receive a classification under a tariff heading other than that covering each of the products worked or processed, except, however, working or processing specified in List A, where the special provisions of that list apply:

(ii) working or processing specified in List B.

(b) When, for a given product obtained, a percentage rule limits in List A and in List B the value of the materials and parts which can be used, the total value of these materials and parts, whether or not they have changed tariff heading in the course of the working, processing or assembly within the limits and under the conditions laid down in each of those two lists, may not exceed, in relation to the value of the product obtained, the value corresponding either to the common rate, if the rates are identical in both lists, or to the higher of the two if they are different.

Article 6

Notwithstanding Article 5:

(a) Products falling within the descriptions of goods listed as finished products in Annex . . . shall be regarded as originating in Denmark and the United Kingdom if they have been obtained in those countries by the qualifying processes described in that Annex, being processes which would have entitled them to duty-free entry on importation into Denmark and the United Kingdom on 31 December 1972.

(b) All other products shall be regarded as originating in Denmark and the United Kingdom if they have been obtained in those countries, and if the values of the imported materials worked or processed does not exceed 50 per cent of the ex-works price of the products obtained.

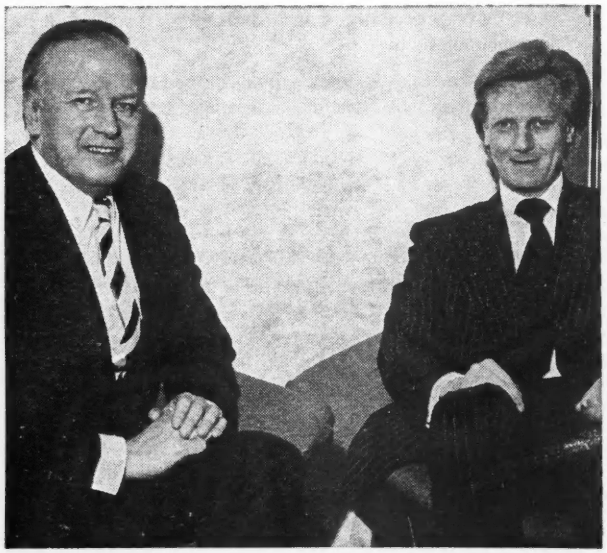
Inquiries: telephone 01-222 7877 ext. 2713/2750

Arrangements for trade between the UK and EFTA countries from April 1

FROM April 1, 1973 the arrangements for preferential trade between the United Kingdom and the countries remaining in the European Free Trade Association will be replaced by new ones. These stem from the provisions of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) which have been concluded between the European Economic Community and Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Although FTAs are not yet in force with regard to Finland and Norway, the new arrangements will also apply to preferential trade with those countries.

The origin rules and documentation differ significantly from those which have been used for EFTA trade. They are described in detail in HM Customs and Excise Notice 810, which is now available from any Custom House or Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, or from GSD4, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Copies of the new movement certificates and declarations for certain postal exports which will be needed to obtain preference for United Kingdom exports to the EFTA countries may also be obtained from the same sources as they become available.

Arrangements to operate from April 1, 1973 are also being made for the continuation of the free trade which exists between the UK and Denmark under the EFTA convention. **(See article beginning on page 684 of this issue.)**



Dr. R. J. H. Kruisinga, State Secretary, Netherlands Ministry of Transport and Waterways (left), with Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister of Aerospace and Shipping, at the Department of Trade and Industry last week.

Trade with Norway from April 1

As announced in *Trade and Industry*, March 15, pending the conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement between the enlarged EEC and Norway, from April 1, 1973, trade between the UK and Norway will be governed by the new rules of origin in the Free Trade Agreements between the Community and the other EFTA non-acceding countries. These rules were explained in the *Trade and Industry* article of December 21, 1972. Details of the procedure for obtaining evidence to substantiate claims for preferential treatment of exports from the UK to the EFTA non-acceding countries are set out in Customs Notice 810. A movement certificate (AN 1) for trade with Norway will be available from HM Customs and Excise mid-April. Until this certificate becomes available exporters should use a movement certificate relating to one of the other Free Trade Agreements, suitably amended in manuscript, eg a 'EEC/Sweden' certificate should be altered to read 'EEC/Norway', the reference 'AS 1' should be altered to read 'AN 1' and the country of destination should be altered to read 'Norway'.

Inquiries on the origin rules should be directed to DTI, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 2713/2750), and inquiries on documentation to HM Customs and Excise, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC3 (tel: 01-626 1515 ext. 2385/2142).

Import of woven polyester cotton goods: changes in licensing procedures

WOVEN polyester cotton goods originating in Hong Kong, Taiwan or South Korea are subject to import licences which are issued within the established quota limits.

From March 31, 1973, for the purpose of establishing the quantity of imports of polyester cotton as a percentage of total imports of man-made fibre, polyester cotton goods (as defined in the Annex) from countries, other than (a) those of the Eastern Area, (b) Japan and (c) the three mentioned above, whose woven cotton goods are currently subject to United Kingdom quantitative import restrictions, may be imported only under individual import licences. The countries affected are listed in Notice to Importers No. 1379.

These licences will be used for statistical purposes and will be issued freely to importers on a consignment basis on production of evidence, in the form of copies of correspondence, or of contract or order documents, of intent to import the goods. Importers should apply, on Form ILB/A, only for that quantity of goods they intend to import within a period of 6 months from the date of application.

ANNEX

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 51.04	Woven fabrics containing cotton and polyester fibres the polyester content being 50% or more by weight of the textile fibres other than cotton.
ex 56.07	Woven fabrics containing cotton and polyester fibres the polyester content being 50% or more by weight of the textile fibres other than cotton.
ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight and the polyester fibre content is 50% or more by weight of the textile fibres other than cotton.
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the garment and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the garment excluding cotton.
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the garment and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the garment excluding cotton.
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the garment and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the garment excluding cotton.
ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the garment and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the garment excluding cotton.
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the handkerchief and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the handkerchief excluding cotton.
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the article and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the article excluding cotton.
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the article and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the article excluding cotton.
ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles (including dress patterns) containing woven fabric of a mixture of cotton and polyester fibres, whether or not containing other textile fibres, of which the cotton content does not exceed 50% by weight of the article and the polyester content is 50% or more by weight of the total textile fibre content of the article excluding cotton.

South Korea: quota arrangements for polyester cotton textiles

AGREEMENT has been reached with South Korea on the level of their exports of polyester cotton textiles in 1973. The quotas are as follows:

Total quota	2.1 million square yards
Sub-limit for all made-up textiles	1.86 million square yards
Sub-limit for men's and boys' shirts	1.32 million square yards

There will also be a facility for transferring some additional yardage, equal to not more than 10 per cent of the polyester/cotton quota, from the South Korean cotton quota. Alternatively, the cotton quota may be increased by transfer of yardage from the polyester cotton quota.

The levels which may be exported to the United Kingdom during each of the three years from January 1, 1974, to December 31, 1976, have also been agreed and are shown in the following table:

million square yards

	1974	1975	1976
Total quota	6.0	6.3	6.6
Sub-limit for all made ups	5.3	5.6	5.9
Sub-limit for men's and boys' shirts	3.8	4.0	4.2

The facility for transfers between the polyester/cotton quota and the cotton quota will also apply for these three years.

Definition

Polyester cotton textiles are those containing both cotton and polyester where the cotton content is 50 per cent or less by weight and the polyester content is 50 per cent or more by weight of the fibres other than cotton.

Administration

Export certificates will be required for export to the United Kingdom. Import licensing Branch, DTI, will issue import licences direct to importers on receipt by the Department of Trade and Industry from the South Korean Licensing Authority of the original export certificate. Importers need not make application for import licences as these will be issued freely and automatically within the quota limits.

Inquiries

Inquiries about licensing arrangements should be made to Department of Trade and Industry, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel. 01-222 7877 (ext. 3404). General inquiries about the restraint arrangements and transfer facilities should be made to Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 20th Floor, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 718/717).

Imports of cotton textiles from the Republic of Ireland and Portugal

ON March 31, 1973, the restriction on the importation of certain cotton textiles which originated in (1) the Republic of Ireland *unless* consigned to the UK from that country, and (2) Portugal *unless* consigned to the UK from Portugal under the authority of the Government of that country, will be removed.

On and after that date cotton textiles originating in either of those countries may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence (ie without the need of an individual import licence) provided that they are not consigned to the UK from any source to which UK import restrictions on cotton textiles still apply.

Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area: supplementary quota arrangements

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of bananas to the United Kingdom in 1973 from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 5,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota to existing licence holders, having regard to their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1972/73. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations on production of evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier for the amount of the licence. Licences issued under these arrangements will be valid until September 30, 1973.

Export control and import licensing of potatoes

WITH effect from March 30, 1973, under the terms of the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendments No. 2) Order 1973, made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on March 23, 1973, control has been extended to exports of potatoes from the United Kingdom. Although licences will not normally be issued for ware potatoes, they will be issued for the export of seed potatoes, providing that the relevant plant health certificates are produced to HM Customs and Excise.

Copies of the Amendment Order will shortly be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1, and branches, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Inquiries about export licensing (other than press inquiries) and applications for export licences should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Norman Shaw (North) Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB (telephone: 01-930 4349, ext. 572).

Import of potatoes other than new or seed potatoes

As already announced, the Department of Trade and Industry will consider applications for individual licences for imports of maincrop potatoes on and after March 30, 1973.

The licences, which will be issued on a consignment basis, will be valid only for imports of potatoes, other than new or seed potatoes, originating in and consigned from any source subject to compliance with the plant health regulations as described below. (New potatoes may be imported except during September and October, from any source outside the Eastern Area, under Open General Licence; there are separate arrangements for imports of seed potatoes.)

Applications for licences should be made on Form ILB/A and sent to the Department of Trade and Industry, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

Initially, licences will be valid for imports up to May 31, 1974, but traders are reminded that licences may be revoked at any time before that date without notice.

All imports are subject to the requirements of Orders made by the Agricultural Departments under the Plant Health Act 1967. Under these Orders maincrop potatoes may be imported into Great Britain only from the following countries or parts of countries:

Algeria
Arab Republic of Egypt
Cyprus
France (including Corsica)
Greece
Republic of Ireland
Israel
Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily)
Kenya
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Malta
Federal Republic of Germany—The Provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony North of the Mitteland Canal
Morocco
Netherlands
Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira)
Republic of South Africa
Spain (including the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Canary Islands)
Switzerland
Tunisia

Northern Ireland plant health regulations provide that no maincrop potatoes may be imported into Northern Ireland unless a licence has been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture there.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 12.

Tariff heading	Proposed defintion for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.08	Di-α-propylene *mono*methyl ether	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14362
29.25	Di-(4-phenoxycarbonylamino-phenyl)methane	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	12210
	3-Hydroxy-*N*-2-naphthyl-2-naphthamide	Naphthol AS SW	December 31, 1973	14241
73.12	Strip of iron or steel, coated with tin, of a width not less than 304 millimetres, and not more than 500 millimetres, of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre, and of a length of not more than 1,016 millimetres	Tinplate	July 3, 1973	10813
	Strip of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width of not less than 140 millimetres, and not more than 500 millimetres, and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre	Tinplate	July 3, 1973	10813
73.13	Sheets of iron or steel, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 966 millimetres, of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre, and of a length of not more than 1,016 millimetres	Tinplate	July 3, 1973	10813
	Sheets of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 966 millimetres, and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre	Tinplate	July 3, 1973	10813
	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, cold-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked	Cold reduced coil and sheet	July 3, 1973	14363
	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, in coils, hot-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked	Hot-rolled coil	July 3, 1973	14359
73.15	Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.40% and not more than 0.70% by weight of nickel; not less than 0.40% and not more than 0.60% by weight of chromium; not less than 0.20% and not more than 0.30% by weight of molybdenum as the major alloying elements and being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length	Tube rounds for bearing steels	September 4, 1973	14367
	Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.90% and not more than 1.20% by weight of nickel; not less than 0.30% and not more than 0.60% by weight of chromium; not less than 0.20% and not more than 0.30% by weight of molybdenum as the major alloying elements; and being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length	Tube rounds for bearing steels	September 4, 1973	14367
	Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.90% and not more than 1.20% by weight of carbon; not less than 1.30% and not more than 1.60% by weight of chromium as the major alloying element; and being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length	Tube rounds for bearing steels	September 4, 1973	14367

NOTE: REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Steel piles advertised on 1.2.1973 has been revised as follows:

Steel piles in the form of longitudinally welded steel tubes, having an outside diameter of not less than 1,200 millimetres and not more than 1,240 millimetres of a wall thickness of not less than 20 millimetres and not more than 55 millimetres of a length of not less than 31,300 millimetres and not more than 32,500 millimetres; each tube having two sets of 16 lengths of mild steel angle irons in the form of splines welded longitudinally around the peripheri at two levels towards one end each spline being of a length of not less than 1,040 millimetres and not more than 2,000 millimetres (73.21) (the exemption to run until May 31, 1973).

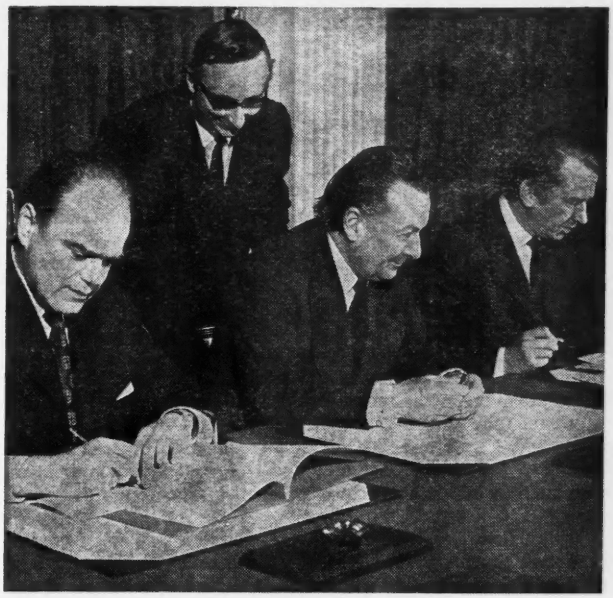
New long-term economic agreement with Poland

THE Polish Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Tadeusz Olechowski, who is on an official visit to London as guest of Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, signed a new long-term co-operation agreement with the United Kingdom on March 20. Signatories for the UK were Mr. Walker and Mr. Julian Amery, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

The new agreement, which will run until December 1982, covers economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries. The two Governments agree to take all necessary steps to promote co-operation deals and the products of such ventures will be given the most favourable treatment possible under existing regulations.

Poland is currently Britain's second largest trading partner in East Europe and UK exports in 1972 reached a record level of £75 million. The present agreement is intended to provide a stimulus to trade in industrial items and to closer technological co-operation. Some changes in the structure of trade seem likely following UK entry into the EEC. In particular, Polish sales of agricultural products to this country may be affected by the common agricultural policy.

During his stay, Mr. Olechowski called on a number of Ministers including the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Alec Douglas Home, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. John Davies, and the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe.



Signing of the long-term co-operation agreement between the UK and Poland. From the left: Mr. Tadeusz Olechowski, Polish Minister for Foreign Trade; Mr. Julian Amery, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; and Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Industrial co-operation with Eastern Europe

INCREASED industrial co-operation with Eastern Europe was advocated by Lord Drumalbyn, Minister Without Portfolio, at a London Chamber of Commerce luncheon for Mr. T. Olechowski, the Polish Minister for Foreign Trade. Lord Drumalbyn said that the signing of the new Anglo-Polish long-term agreement had set the scene for the development of co-operation between the two countries in the economic, industrial, scientific and technical fields during the next ten years.

'In practice "industrial co-operation"—rather like other forms of partnership, such as marriage—can mean whatever the participants wish' said Lord Drumalbyn. 'In practice it will frequently involve the sharing of production, the exchange of licences or the joint exploitation of markets and technology. In all cases, there is a continuing collaboration which goes beyond the simple sale of goods and services.

'Her Majesty's Government fully supports co-operation ventures between British and East European enterprises provided that there is a genuine sharing of the benefits. Our East European friends will appreciate that technology cannot be acquired without payment.

'Co-operation does not exclude commerce and if British firms are to spend time and money in developing such operations, they must see some tangible return for their efforts.

'However, real possibilities of such a profitable return do exist and industrial companies anxious to develop their trade with Socialist countries should consider these. In addition to the immediate sale of plant or services, there is the prospect of continuing business as the relationship develops. New markets—particularly in the COMECON area—can be opened up. Joint production arrangements can also improve domestic sales in both countries: by the sharing of technology and research and by allowing use of the centre where the most stable production costs exist.'

'Today Poland is a valued trading partner. Last year trade in both directions reached the record level of £146 million*. Thus Poland is our second largest trading partner in East Europe. Speaking on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I can say that we welcome this close relationship.'

* Note: UK exports totalled £75.3 million. UK imports: £70.9 million.

British Government aid to Sri Lanka

Two loan agreements, under which Britain will provide economic assistance to Sri Lanka (Ceylon) to the value of £1.86 million, have been signed in Colombo.

The first agreement is in respect of a loan of £1.5 million for the purchase of commodities. The list of goods which may be purchased from Britain without prior approval by the Overseas Development Administration includes fertilisers and chemicals, spare parts and components, certain raw materials, engineering stores and electrical and telecommunication equipment. Goods not appearing on the list may, at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka and with the approval of the Overseas Development Administration, also be purchased under the loan.

The second agreement covers a loan of £360,000 for the financing of British goods and services to be used in the expansion of the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation Complex. The scheme will provide for a much needed increase in production of caustic soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and other chemicals. British firms may register their interest with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London SW1 (Tel: 01-222 7730, ext. 557). **CRE ext. 2278**

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DTI guidance to British firms paying wages in South Africa

THE opportunities available under South African law for improving the wages and conditions of non-white employees was emphasised by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on March 21.

Mr. Walker, who had been asked in a Parliamentary Question whether he would set up a unit in the Department of Trade and Industry to advise British firms on the treatment of employees in South Africa, including their wages rates, said:

'The guidance which is available to British firms from my Department and from HM Commercial Representatives in South Africa draws attention to the scope within South African legislation for improving the wages and working conditions of non-white employees. I have arranged for this guidance to be published in *Trade and Industry* on March 29 and I urge all British companies with interests in South Africa to review their practice in the light of it'.

The guidance to which Mr. Walker referred is available from the DTI to British firms considering establishment in South Africa and gives facts on all aspects relevant to local conditions. The relevant passage dealing with conditions for employment of non-white labour is Paragraph 13. It reads as follows:

Conditions of employment for non-white labour

United Kingdom firms considering setting up in South Africa should inform themselves of the legislation in South Africa concerning the movement and employment of non-whites, especially Africans. The impression that this legislation effectively prevents employers from improving the wages or conditions of service of non-white employees is mistaken; employers retain a good deal of flexibility in these areas.

It is the case that, as regards industrial relations, African workers are covered by legislation separate from that governing the three other racial groups (Whites, Coloureds and Indians) but there are few statutory barriers to the type of work which can be performed by them although there are other serious limitations. Wage scales, conditions of work and job descriptions are often covered in Industrial Council agreements negotiated between employer organisations and White or Coloured Trade Unions. These can be, and usually are, extended to cover African workers. (African Unions are not prohibited but may not participate in collective bargaining.) Where African wages, in common with those of other unorganised workers, are laid down by 'wage determinations', these wages are minima, not maxima, and in practice higher rates can be and often are paid. However, the average wages paid to many Africans in industry are below what may be considered as the poverty datum line and the South African Government have publicly declared the desirability of narrowing the gap between the wages of Whites and non-whites. The Government have also accepted the need to introduce non-white labour into certain skilled categories.

In addition to improving the wages and labour opportunities for non-white workers, employers can also, without transgressing South African legislation, provide fringe benefits in relation to eg education, housing, medical services, pensions, transport etc. Consultation with African employees, through the introduction of Plant Works' Committees is also legitimate. Such measures should result in greater stability, less absenteeism and higher productivity.

The problems in relation to the employment of Coloured or Indian workers (who are to be found, respectively, chiefly in the Cape Province and Natal) are less complex than for Africans. In particular the machinery governing industrial relations is the same for Coloureds and Indians as for Whites and their Trade Unions have full legal status.

Copies of the guide are available from Commercial Relations and Export Branch or from Export Services Branch of the DTI.

CRE telephone 01-222 7877 **EDB** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to these numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Industrial plant for France: £5 million credit for UK goods

FRENCH firms will be able to purchase over £6 million worth of industrial plant and machinery from UK manufacturers under a £5 million line of credit set up under a financial agreement between Lloyds Bank Ltd. and Credit Lyonnais of France and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan will be used to finance 80 per cent of the eligible value of approved contracts. To be considered for inclusion under the credit contracts should have a value of at least £10,000 and must be placed within the next 18 months.

Repayment terms for the loan range from two years for contracts between £10,000 and £25,000 to five years for contracts over £100,000.

Further information is obtainable from Mr. A. Hardie of ECGD (tel: 01-606 6699 ext. 7369) or Mr. D. P. Christopher of Lloyds Bank Ltd. (tel: 01-626 1500 ext. 2069).

Malaysia: double taxation agreement

FINAL discussions were held in Kuala Lumpur on March 15 and 16 about a new double taxation agreement to be entered into between the United Kingdom and Malaysia. Full agreement was reached at official level, and the text of an agreement which takes into account the introduction of the new corporation tax system in the United Kingdom will now be submitted to the Governments of the two countries for approval. It is hoped that formal signature by Ministers of both Governments will take place very soon. No further information is available. **CRE ext. 2143**

British Commercial Representative in United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)

ON March 31 the telephone numbers of the British Commercial Representative in Abu Dhabi will be changed from 22571/2/3 to 43033/4/5. Physical address remains First Floor, Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamad's Building, Sheikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi, postal address PO Box 248, Abu Dhabi and telex address AH 234 a/b PRODROME 234. **CRE ext. 2221**

Tunisia: bilateral trade agreements

Lebanon

THE Trade Agreement between Tunisia and Lebanon, which was signed on April 27, 1972 has been extended for a further year until December 31, 1973. Further details are available.
EDB ext. 420/475

Iraq

THE Trade Agreement between Tunisia and Iraq, of January 28, 1960, and amended as per the protocol of July 7, 1964, has been extended for a further year, until December 31, 1973.
EDB ext. 420/475

Algeria

THE Additional protocol to the Trade Agreement between Algeria and Tunisia signed in Tunis on February 26, 1972 has been extended for a further year from February 26, 1973. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Ivory Coast

THE trade agreement between Tunisia and the Ivory Coast, signed on December 2, 1965, and amended by additional protocols of October 11, 1966, and March 12, 1971, and by the official report of February 7, 1969, has been extended for a further year.
EDB ext. 473/472

Greece and Yugoslavia

THE long-term trade agreement of September 1966 between Greece and Yugoslavia has been extended by the signing of the second additional protocol for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The original agreement and protocol may be seen, in French, on application. **EDB ext. 420/475**

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France

FOOD REGULATIONS: A decree published in the French *Journal Officiel* of October 14, 1972, sets out the regulations governing the marking and labelling of food products for either human or animal consumption. The decree will come into force on October 14, 1973.

The following information *in French* must be set out clearly on the outer wrapping of all prepacked foods and beverages:

exact description of the product; name of manufacturer, packer or seller; quantity to be stated in kilos, grammes or litres; a detailed list of ingredients and, in some cases, the proportions used. Additives contained in the goods must be indicated. For semi-preserved products the expiry date for consumption, and where necessary, the storage conditions and the recommended refrigerating temperature for a determined period.

Copies of the French text and a translation can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Belgium

PRICE ALTERATIONS: The *Moniteur Belge* of March 6, 1973 published a decree dated March 1, 1973, giving details of temporary changes to the price increase regulations in force since December 22, 1971. An English translation is being prepared but copies of the decree (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Switzerland

EGG PRICES COMPENSATION FUND: By an Order of March 5, 1973, the Swiss Federal Council has temporarily amended the Order of April 11, 1961, on the Egg Prices Compensation Fund. The following new rates of tax, which took effect on March 15, 1973, will be levied on imports until December 31, 1973:

BN heading		Swiss francs per 100 kgs gross
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not:	
10	Eggs in the shell	25.-
20	Whole eggs, dried, and egg yolks, dried	125.-
22	Other (eg whole eggs, frozen, egg yolks, frozen)	27.-
35.02	Albumins, albuminates and other albumin derivatives: Ovalbumin (egg white) for non-technical purposes:	
10	Dry	125.-
12	Other (eg frozen egg white)	27.-

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING — SILK MATERIAL AND HAND-KNOTTED CARPETS: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany in respect of

a Silk material, raw, treated or bleached, originating from the People's Republic of China (tariff numbers 5009 03, 21, 22, 33, 43, 50 and 80) up to a total of DM 1,200,000; and

b Handknotted carpets, woollen or of fine animal hair, also originating from the People's Republic of China (tariff numbers 5801 31) up to a total of DM 800,000.

Applications for import licences may be submitted on the prescribed form to the Bundesamt fur Gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Zustandigkeitsbereich 09, 6 Frankfurt a.M.1 Postfach 2411, until December 31, 1973 at the latest or exhaustion of the quota, whichever is the earlier. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—SPECIAL VALVES FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS: In the *State Gazette* of February 5, 1973 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of special valves (check, gate, globe), tariff heading 84.61, for nuclear power stations, over 2 in. gauge. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application, a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy, given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed the percentage of the total industrial cost price as shown below:

Item	Percentage
A. Valves with gauge between 2 and 14 inches:	
Motor-driven	58
Manually operated	48
B. Valves with gauge over 14 inches:	
Motor-driven	65
Manually operated	55

From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these valves, all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment would be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until February 4, 1983.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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Israel

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Wine

Instant coffee

Spirituous beverages, other than mead (of honey)

Solid chocolate including filled or coated chocolate, other articles of food chocolate-coated; other sweets.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iraq

TRADING PROSPECTS: Increased business opportunities for British exporters are expected to arise particularly in the oil development field, in the supply of automotive spares and parts, and building construction materials following the settlement of the dispute between the Iraqi Government and the IPC group of companies. Although diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United Kingdom remain severed, British business visitors are well received and can obtain advice and assistance from the British Interests Section of the Royal Swedish Embassy, Baghdad. Exporters are reminded of the importance of providing comprehensive literature, preferably in Arabic, although English is acceptable. Prices should be quoted in Iraqi dinars carriage and freight Basra or Baghdad, and metric weights and measures should be given. **CRE ext. 3454**

Nigeria

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS: Nigerian Government Notice 36 announced the establishment of six Nigerian Industrial Standards. The products affected are:

Safety matches (NIS. 01: 1972: UDC 662.53)

Determination of washing fastness of coloured textiles (NIS. 02: 1972: UDC 677.016.474)

Tungsten filament lamps for general service (NIS. 03: 1972: UDC 621.326)

Toilet soap (NIS. 04: 1972: UDC 668.184.2)

Hard laundry soap (NIS. 05: 1972: UDC 668.5)

Wood poles for power overhead line support (NIS. 06: 1972: UDC 621.316.621.315.1)

Copies of the standards can be purchased from the Director, Nigerian Standards Organisation, Federal Ministry of Industries, 11 Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos.

CRE ext. 3338/3064

Uganda

NATIONALISATION: Decree 32, the Properties and Businesses (Acquisition Decree) 1972, referred to in *Trade and Industry*, January 18, 1973 (pages 106 and 107) is amended, with effect from February 28, by Statutory Instrument No. 20 of 1973 which adds the following company to the list of properties and businesses vested in the Uganda Government:

22. Lake Victoria Bottling Company Limited.

This Statutory Instrument also deletes two tea estates from the list of nineteen referred to in Decree 32. **CRE ext. 3331/2226**

Kenya

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: Legal Notices 45 and 46, published in the *Kenya Gazette Supplement* of March 9, exempt 'coffee marked for catering use only' and 'shoe polish' listed in the Sixth Schedule of the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) Rules, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, October 7, 1971, page 43) from the provisions of the rules specified below and for the periods shown:

Goods	Rules	Period
Coffee marked 'For catering use only'	5 and 7 (1)	Jan. 1, 1973 to Dec. 31, 1973
Shoe polish	5 and 7 (1) (a)	Jan. 1, 1973 to Dec. 31, 1973

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Weights and measures rules: Legal Notices 37, 40 and 41, published in the *Kenya Gazette Supplement* of March 2, lay down compulsory standards for: liquid fuel bulk measures, egg grading machines and spirit measuring instruments. Copies of these rules are available from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Weights and measures (sale and labelling of goods): Legal Notice 39 published in the *Kenya Gazette Supplement* of March 2, amends the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) Rules, 1971, referred to in *Trade and Industry*, October 7, 1971, page 43. The amendments affect Rule 3, Sale by Quantity; Rule 5, Prepacked Goods; the Third Schedule, Goods to be sold by measure of capacity, and the Sixth Schedule, Goods to be prepacked in standard quantities. Copies of Legal Notice 39 are available from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Malawi

CUSTOMS AND SURTAX TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Malawi Government Notice 29 amends the Customs Tariff in Part III—Customs Duties, with effect from March 2, by the addition of the following:

73.27.02	Weld-mesh	—	15%	10%	10%

The Notice imposes a 10 per cent Customs duty on imports of weld-mesh from Commonwealth and United Kingdom sources and raises from 5 per cent to 15 per cent the duty for imports from foreign sources.

Malawi Government Notice 30, also effective from March 2 amends the tariff in Part III by adding sub-heading 73.27.02 to item I of Column I where it remains exempt from surtax.

EDB 461/471/472/473

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The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Angola

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: It was announced in the *Boletin Oficial de Angola* Series I, No. 31 of February 6, that goods appearing on the third, fourth and fifth priority lists (published by the Angolan authorities on January 20, 1972) and whose value does not exceed 2,500 escudos, shall be subject to import licensing.

Small imported consignments intended for the importer's personal use who are not registered with the Provincial Directorate of Commercial Services shall continue to be exempt from import licensing, but only in respect of one consignment from the same source to the same individual, up to a cif value of 500 escudos, irrespective of its priority rating.

Customs clearance and corresponding payment abroad without an import licensing certificate shall be authorised in respect of goods referred to in paragraph 1 which have been imported, when their value does not exceed 2,500 escudos and were despatched at their point of origin on or before February 28, 1973.

EDB ext. 460/461

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES—MINERAL WOOLS: The following changes were announced in the South African *Government Gazette*, March 2:

> Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 65c per m², is made for board (including tiles) of slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm. but not exceeding 23 mm. BN 68.07. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 585, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 23 contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Certain adults' footwear with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic.
2 Acetaminophenol.
3 Domestic vacuum cleaners and floor polishers (85.06.10 and 85.06.20).
4 Lawn mowers (84.24.30).
5 a Bicycles, not motorised.
  b Delivery tricycles, not motorised, and frames and frame sets for pedal cycles.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2274**

FARM FEEDS: The South African *Government Gazette* of March 9 carried the proposed regulations on the registration, importation, manufacture, movement and sale of farm feeds and the registration of sterilising plants (Notice 340). The South African authorities invite comments to reach them by April 6.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

FOOD REGULATIONS—WHEATEN AND RYE PRODUCTS: The South African *Government Gazette* of March 9 carries details of proposal to amend the food regulations to provide for certain additives to wheaten and rye products. (Notice R.337).

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

WOOL LABELLING REQUIREMENTS: The South African *Government Gazette* of February 23 carries notice (No. R271) of revised wool labelling requirements. These affect both imports and local products and took effect on February 23.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

IMPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS: Certain changes in the Import Control Regulations 1973 were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 16. Details are available.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

AEROSOL CONTAINERS — FURTHER INFORMATION: Details were given in *Trade and Industry* of January 25, 1973, of a South African Government notice prohibiting the use or possession of aerosol containers for packing and sale other than those conforming to certain specified sizes. Further information has since been received which makes it clear that this notice applies only to empty aerosol containers, the operative words in this connection being 'packing *and* sale', as opposed to packing *or* sale.

Exporters to South Africa of filled aerosols can use any sizes of cans. These will be *sold only* on the South African market, not packed *and* sold. Generally, filled aerosols are required to be sold by weight (not prescribed). They must be marked with both the nett weight and tare weight—in metric terms. If the imperial weights are also shown, the metric weights must predominate. The only exception to the above is that an aerosol packed in a transparent container may be sold by measure of capacity.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Australia

SPECIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY INQUIRY ON INDUSTRIAL PVC GLOVES: The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Special Advisory Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that urgent protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of the following goods: (1) gloves coated or covered with artificial plastic material or (2) gloves, uncoated or not, and parts therefor, of a kind suitable for use in the production of gloves coated or covered with artificial plastic material (tariff item 60.02.100).

Details of this tariff item are obtainable from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401). The Special Advisory Authority is required to report by April 22, 1973. In view of the short time available, UK interests wishing to make their views known to the authority are advised to get in touch, as soon as possible, with their Australian agents or with the London Office of the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 2366/72

CRE ext. 2318/2319

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—CARPET JOINING TAPE: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of carpet joining tape.

Details of the tariff items, under which the goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
ex 70.20.231	lb	Free Can 10%	..	25%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by April 13, 1973. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member, Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1215/73 **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES—ORGANIC CHEMICALS—REIMPOSITION OF DUTIES: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 5) 1973 which came into force on February 23, 1973 reimposing the duties as set out in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE—DUTIES REIMPOSED AND EXEMPTION RE-CREATED

PART 1 THE STANDARD TARIFF

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
Chapter 29					
Organic Chemicals					
VII	Carboxylic acids, and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives				
29.16	Carboxylic acids with alcohol, phenol, aldehyde or ketone function and other single or complex oxygen-function carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:				
29.16.031	2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxybutyric acid, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxybutyric acid; salt and esters of the foregoing	cwt	20%	40%	45%
29.16.098	Other kinds	..	Free	20%	25%

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—SIMAZINE, ATRAZINE, PROPAZINE (ex tariff item 29.35.009): Following receipt by the New Zealand Minister of Customs of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority, the Minister advised the Board that, while Government has decided not to accept the Authority's recommendation to impose a temporary additional duty equal to five-sixths of the amount by which the fob value is less than $1.65 per lb on imports of atrazine and simazine from all sources except Australia, it will, pending inquiry and report by the Board, protect the local manufacture of simazine, atrazine and propazine by the temporary re-imposition of import licensing with a 'C' allocation. However, as the goods are included in Schedule A of the NAFTA they will remain exempt licensing when of Australian origin. In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs has asked the Board to undertake an inquiry and report on the form of permanent protection, if any, it considers necessary to protect New Zealand industry in relation to the importation of the chlorotriazine chemicals simazine, atrazine and propazine in their 'technical material' form as classified within tariff item 29.35.009.

The Board has already given notice of its intention to conduct a public hearing, on Monday, May 14, 1973, to hear evidence on the question of protection affecting certain agricultural chemicals including all the chemicals of tariff item 29.35.009. (See *Trade and Industry*, March 8, 1973, pages 492/493).

The purpose of this notice is to inform all interested parties that evidence concerning protection affecting simazine, atrazine and propazine will be taken at the public hearing set down for May 14, 1973.

Parties intending to make representations to the Board on the question of protection affecting simazine, atrazine and propazine are advised that submissions should be prepared and lodged as set out in *Trade and Industry*, March 8, 1973, pages 492/493. Reference CRE 1183/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Canada

VALUE FOR DUTY: *Trade and Industry*, March 22, contained a notice about memoranda issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue specifying the manner in which 'value for duty' will be determined, in certain circumstances, in respect of particular goods. Further memoranda on 'value for duty', of which copies are available, have now been received concerning the following goods:

Individually packaged pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and toilet preparations. (Memorandum D34-15)

Paper cartons, boxes and containers. (D34-10)

Raw materials for pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations and cosmetics. (D34-18)

Goods intended for assembling, labelling or packaging in Canada. (D34-19)

'Specification parts', not manufactured by the exporter, where designing and development costs are not known. (D34-20)

Bare castings and stampings imported into Canada for further manufacture. (D34-21) **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

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Telephone: 059 275 3911

GOODS TEMPORARILY IMPORTED FOR DISPLAY: The Canadian authorities have issued new regulations governing the warehousing and bonding of goods temporarily imported (under tariff item 70000-1) for display at a convention or a public exhibition. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

DRUG IMPORTS: *Trade and Industry*, January 25 announced proposed regulations by the US Food and Drug Administration to implement the Drug Listing Act 1972. The proposals have been adopted and became effective on March 7. (FR 7.3.73).
EDB ext. 455/456

CARPETS AND RUGS—FLAMMABILITY SAMPLING: *Trade and Industry*, June 15, 1972, announced that proceedings were to be instituted for the development of appropriate sampling plans for the carpets and rugs covered by Flammability Standards DOC FF 1-70 and FF 2-70. The proposed sampling plans have now been published (FR 7.3.73). **CRE ext. 2397**

TOY SAFETY: *Trade and Industry*, February 10, 1972, gave notice of US proposals to ban certain electrically operated toys. Regulations have been announced and become effective on September 3 (FR 7.3.73). **EDB ext. 455/456**

Brazil

DUTY-FREE IMPORTS OF STEEL: The Brazilian Customs Policy Council has issued a 'Resolution' providing for the duty-free importation of 400,000 tonnes of slabs, blooms, square bars, and billets for 1973 and 1974, and for 20,000 tonnes of structural profiles, 150,000 tonnes of steel plates of various gauges, 22,000 tonnes of tin plate and 11,000 tonnes of chromium-plated sheet. These quotas constitute the outcome of a tabulation of known needs plus a margin for unverified but possible needs and for some increase in consumption.

Brazilian industries wishing to obtain duty-free quotas should present a statement of their case to the Brazilian Steel Authority (CONSIDER) so as to ensure that supplies will be specifically earmarked by CONSIDER within the global quotas. Applications for quota import licences can be made to the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX), while cases are being substantiated to CONSIDER.

The address of CONSIDER (Conselho da Siderurgia Nacional) is: Edificio Sede do M.I.C., Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco 6, 8º andar, Brasilia, DF, Brazil.

Please copy correspondence to the British Consulate-General, Commercial Department, Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00, Praia Do Flamengo 284, Rio de Janeiro, GB, Brazil
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Ecuador

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Ecuadorean Monetary Board Regulation 651 of January 10, 1973, published on January 23, stipulates that all foreign investment must now be registered with the Central Bank of Ecuador. A translation of the regulation is available. **CRE ext. 2288**

Uruguay

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE 18 PER CENT ADDITIONAL IMPORT TAX: Uruguayan Decree 10/973 lists total and partial exemptions from the 18 per cent Additional Import Tax. Similar such exemptions were previously in force until December 31, 1972. The exemptions listed in this decree will only remain in force until June 30, 1973 and, moreover, will only apply to goods which are free of surcharge or which pay a surcharge of up to 20 per cent. As in the previous exemptions, there are three categories of goods: those which are free from the Additional Import Tax; those which pay an Additional Tax of 10.8 per cent and those which pay an Additional Tax of 2.7 per cent. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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Canada: 128 Rivalda Road, Weston, Ontario. M9M 2M8. Tel: (416) 742 3172. TWX 610 492 6151.

Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1971-72 was £3,813 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. Tel. 01-606 6699, Telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)

London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, and the county of Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)

London postal districts of EC4, SE1-27 and SW1-20. Counties of Kent and Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)

London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, County o Hertford and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
H. Watson, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West End)

London postal district NW and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Bedford

Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and Northampton.
M. J. Crane, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford. Tel. Bedford 58798. Telex 82350.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Stafford and parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.
R. J. Thomas (Acting), Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DL. Tel. 021-454 4375. Telex 33132.

Bristol

Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, West Hampshire Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
K. I. Humphrey, Washington House, Great George St., Bristol BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.

Edinburgh

The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 4LN. Tel. 031-225 3004. Telex 72170.

Glasgow

The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
R. H. K. Hughes, 7 West George Street, Glasgow G2 1BL. Tel. 041-221 3056. Telex 77130.

Leeds

The counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and part of Lincolnshire.
W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Rd., Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Liverpool

The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
D. W. Miller, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HJ. Tel. 051-236 5756. Telex 62537.

Manchester

Parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and all of Cumberland and Westmorland.
J. C. Cawthron, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth St., Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-236 8861. Telex 667756.

Nottingham

Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
T. W. Hawes, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham NG1 2LE. Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566.

Reading

Counties of Buckinghamshire, Middlesex and East Berkshire.
T. J. M. West, 18 The Forbury, Reading RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. Telex 848422.

New York

In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada. J. A. Dorrian DFM c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, MARCH 19

GATT negotiations

Several questions were asked about the Secretary of State's discussions with the United States Government about UK Government proposals to be put forward in the international trade negotiations under GATT later this year. Mr Boardman replied that Mr Walker's talks with Ambassador Peterson last month and the discussions he had in Washington in January were part of a continuing dialogue between the two Governments on current problems. Mr Boardman continued: 'He emphasised our concern for the success of the multilateral negotiations. Our participation in the preparatory work within the EEC has the same objective.'

Asked whether major reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC would be proposed in the GATT international trade negotiations, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'We are at present considering with our Community partners the position which the EEC will adopt towards these negotiations. Agricultural questions are likely to be an important element in the negotiations but it is too early to say what particular issues will be considered.'

EEC and developing countries

A list was asked for of the conferences and negotiations which it was anticipated would be held in 1973 and 1974 and which would have a direct effect upon the trade relationship between developing countries and member countries of the European Economic Community, as a group, stating dates and places. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered that the negotiations for a convention to succeed the present Yaounde and Arusha Conventions and to give effect to Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Accession were expected to begin in August 1973. The location had not yet been determined.

Sir Geoffrey went on to say: 'Negotiations for the renewal of the International Sugar Agreement will take place in Geneva in the summer of 1973. The International Coffee Conference will be meeting in April 1973 in London. The International Cocoa Conference will be meeting later this year to carry forward the work on the recently concluded International Cocoa Agreement.

'The negotiations of Protocols, to take account of EEC enlargement, to the Agreements between the EEC and Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon and Malta are now taking place in Brussels and are expected to be completed shortly.

'Preparations for bilateral negotiations with India are at an advanced stage. Certain other bilateral negotiations are expected between the EEC and developing countries, in the Commonwealth and elsewhere, for which no precise timetable has yet been established.

'More generally the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT and GATT discussions about textiles involve the EEC and the developing countries and so does the continuing programme of consultations on trade subjects under the aegis of the United Nations.'

Commonwealth Preference Area

A Member asked which countries, hitherto members of the Commonwealth Preference Area, had announced their intention of reducing or terminating preference for British exports in 1972 or 1974. Mr. Onslow replied that no timetable for reducing or terminating preferences for British exports had been formally announced by any country of the Commonwealth Preference Area, apart from the case of certain imports into Australia of a type not manufactured there.

Trade with Asian Commonwealth countries and Pakistan

An estimate was asked for of the percentage loss of exports to the UK which the Asian Commonwealth countries and Pakistan would sustain as a result of British entry into the EEC.

'No such estimate is possible', replied Mr. Onslow 'The effect of the gradual loss of Commonwealth preference in the UK market will in practice be substantially offset by the generalised preference scheme for developing countries operated by the Community and the enlarged Community has declared its willingness to seek solutions to any trade problems that may arise.'

Jute

'What proposals are under consideration for improving access for jute manufactures into the EEC from January 1, 1974?' inquired a Member. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'In current negotiations with India the Community has proposed substantial reductions over the years 1973 to 1975 in the Common External Tariff and suspension of quantitative import restrictions, in return for export restraints by India. Similar arrangements are contemplated with Bangladesh.'

Price increases

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked how many complaints had been received of unjustified price increases or price increases caused by the fall in value of the purchasing power of the £ sterling abroad in respect of imported food and other goods; and what action was being taken to limit such price increases. He replied that 431 of 5,900 complaints so far investigated by the DTI had produced evidence of unjustified price increases. In all cases the firms concerned had been approached and had put down their prices. It was not possible to identify complaints specifically directed to the effects of floating the pound. The whole of the Government's prices policy was directed to limiting price increases. In answer to a question on the estimated average price increase on soap arising from the increase recently approved, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The average is less than a halfpenny a tablet since no price has increased by more than that, and in some cases prices have not gone up.'

Questions were also asked about the number of cases of price increases considered or under consideration in the DTI department said to be due wholly or in part to the imposition of VAT. Mr. Emery answered: 'Any such complaints are dealt with under the arrangements which have applied throughout the standstill, and it is not possible to isolate the number of complaints which have referred to anticipation of VAT.' Asked about the number of persons in the DTI engaged in investigations of price increases said to be due to the imposition of VAT, Mr Emery said: 'Complaints about price increases in anticipation of the entry into force of VAT are, like any other complaints about price increases during the standstill, primarily a matter for the Prices Unit, which has a strength of about 50.'

A Member who asked what steps were being taken to control prices charged to retail shops by wholesalers for the supply of goods, was told by Mr. Emery that under the standstill wholesalers were not allowed to increase their cash margins on goods sold to retailers. Under Stage Two price controls wholesalers would have to maintain their gross percentage margins at the level of a recent base period. They would also be subject to the profit margin control.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked about discussions with representatives of private manufacturing industry about the impact on their capacity to finance investment of the obligation to resist wage demands in excess of the provisions of Phase Two of the prices and incomes legislation, said: 'The effect on investment of the Phase Two policy has been one of the matters discussed in the Government's consultations on the Code.'

(continued on next page)

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

PARLIAMENT
continued

Steel pricing

Mr. Boardman was asked about discussions with representatives of the European Commission and of the BSC regarding steel pricing after the end of the freeze; He answered: 'No reply has yet been sent to the European Commission's letter of February 2, but, as stated in Cmnd 5205 "The Programme for Controlling Inflation: The Second Stage", prices for coal and steel will be subject to our obligations as members of the European Coal and Steel Community.'

Unsolicited Goods and Services Act

A Member asked if powers would be sought to protect traders against the activities of salesmen selling space in so-called trade directories, and against those publishing concerns associated with these activities, who sent out misleading documents capable of being accepted as normal commercial invoices when in fact no formal orders existed. Mr Emery said: 'Powers to protect traders against such practices are already available in the Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971. But I must sound a warning that traders should always take care that they do not pay out money which they do not owe, and this is particularly the case with trade directories.'

Pre-Production Order Scheme

Mr. Boardman was asked how many orders for machine tools had been placed under the Pre-Production Order Scheme during the last 12 months; and what was the value of these orders. 'No such orders have been placed in the last 12 months,' he replied. 'One application is currently under discussion'.

Piping for North Sea oil companies

Mr. Boardman was asked if an inquiry would be initiated into the failure of the British Steel Corporation to provide piping required by companies engaged in North Sea oil exploration and development. He answered 'No; I understand that the Corporation have experienced labour and technical difficulties in meeting the British Petroleum Company's requirements for the overland section of the pipeline serving the Forties Field but that the latter have been overcome.'

Imports of pickled birds

A Member asked for a ban on imports, from Mediterranean countries of birds pickled for use as foodstuffs in Great Britain. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'Following representations made to the Department, we are investigating imports of pickled birds from Cyprus with a view to deciding whether there is a case for banning these imports. I have no information about any imports of such birds into Britain from other Mediterranean countries, and there were no imports of them from Cyprus in 1972.'

Deep-mined anthracite

Mr. Boardman told a Member that the proportion of anthracite obtained by deep mining was about 57 per cent in the current financial year.

Aircraft noise

Mr. Onslow was asked whether, pending the Report of the Working Group of the Noise Advisory Council, the introduction was being considered of interim measures to reduce where possible the disturbance associated with departure routes from Heathrow Airport. He replied: 'Yes; with particular reference to the Burnham and Mole Valley routes.'

Mr. Onslow was also asked if the Secretary of State would seek to arrange that the Working Group of the Noise Advisory Council now examining minimum noise route problems, took oral evidence from Members of Parliament, local authorities and other representative bodies. 'This is essentially a matter for the Council but my Rt. Hon. Friend is aware that the Working Group are making arrangements accordingly and that they have already consulted some Hon. Members,' Mr. Onslow said.

Turnhouse Airport

Mr. Onslow was asked, which regulations governing flying procedures would be implemented in order to reduce noise levels in the North-East arc of the proposed new runway at Turnhouse Airport; and what representations had been received from the British Airline Pilots Association on this matter. He replied that unless and until Edinburgh Airport was designated under Section 29 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971, responsibility for introducing measures to control aircraft noise at the airport rested with the airport authority. Mr. Onslow went on: 'In any case noise abatement regulations would not be introduced without careful prior examination and consultation with others closely concerned, particularly the Civil Aviation Authority and airlines. A letter from the British Airline Pilots Association has recently been received at official level seeking information and assurances on this subject; a reply is under consideration.' Mr. Onslow was also asked to publish the estimated costs to the taxpayer of the British Airports Authority's scheme for the new runway at Turnhouse Airport and the comparative cost of the alternative scheme proposed by the Runway Joint Committee, taking into account the BAA Public Safety Zone restriction at Newbridge. He said: 'During the course of the Public Inquiry into the development of Turnhouse the costs of the British Airport Authority's scheme including the new runway were estimated at £9.7 million at 1971 prices and those of the first alternative runway alignment at an extra £1.7 million to £2.75 million at 1971 prices. No detailed estimates have been made of the additional cost of the second alternative alignment to avoid significant restriction on industrial development at Newbridge but the Reporter accepted it would cost more than the first alternative. The Government is contributing three-quarters of the capital cost of the airport development and would have had to bear the whole of the additional cost of an alternative runway alignment.'

Transatlantic air fares

A Member asked if, in the light of recent decisions by the Civil Aeronautics Board in the United States of America concerning transatlantic fares, and the introduction into United States legislatures of legislation aimed specifically at hindering Concorde, the Secretary of State would now seek to discuss with his European partners the establishment of a European Air Transportation Association, in order to combat action taken or proposed by the United States authorities. Mr. Onslow replied: 'There is already close consultation on a wide range of air transport policy matters among European governments, through the European Civil Aviation Conference. We are constantly considering how European co-operation on air transport matters might be improved, but I am not as yet convinced that a European Air Transportation Association would necessarily be the most effective means to this end.'

Spadeadam

In answer to a request for a statement on the future of the work at Spadeadam, Mr. Onslow said that the current ELDO programme provided for work to continue, at a slightly lower level than at present, to the end of 1974 after which activities would be run down over a period of seven months.

Plans for the transfer of static test facilities from the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Shoeburyness to the Establishment were progressing and the first trials might take place in June/July 1974.

Regional employment premium

Mr. Onslow was asked what recent representations he had had to the effect that the regional employment premium should be retained. 'The CBI wrote to my right Hon. Friend last month recommending that the Premium be retained until the end of 1978,' he answered.

Advance factories

Questions were answered on advance factories at West Penwith, Cornwall and in the Denaby Main area.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

Preferential trade agreements

A Member asked what international obligations HMG had accepted within GATT in respect of UK participation in new bilateral preferential trade agreements. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'Under the rules of GATT, all such agreements must be submitted to the Contracting Parties to enable them to report and make recommendations in respect of them.'

Liberalisation of international trade

Sir Geoffrey Howe, replying to a Member who asked if references in the October 1972 EEC communique to progressive liberalisation of international trade were references to both industrial and agricultural trade, said: 'The EEC has agreed with the other members of GATT that the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, which are aimed at expansion and greater liberalisation of world trade, should cover both industrial and agricultural products.'

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

Trade with India

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would 'take steps to induce the European Economic Community to offset the adverse effects of the termination of India's trading advantages in Great Britain, to solve the problem of India's jute and coir export difficulties and to give India access to the Community's markets so that her chronic increasing external deficit can be reversed.' Sir Geoffrey Howe answered: 'India will enjoy important duty-free access to Community markets for major exports such as bulk tea and oil seed cakes as well as under the opportunities conceded under the Community's generalised preference scheme. The Community have already made constructive proposals to India for agreements on jute and coir and are currently preparing to negotiate a Commercial Co-operation Agreement with India.'

Proposed EEC Regional Development Fund

An inquiry about the latest available information on the proposed setting up of an EEC Regional Development Fund, was answered by Mr. Grant who said: 'I understand that the European Commissioner for Regional Policy hopes to have his Report on Community regional problems transmitted next month to the Council of Ministers as a paper for discussion, and that he intends to follow up with specific

proposals on the Regional Development Fund in the early summer.'

GATT negotiations

Sir Geoffrey Howe told a Member who asked if the UK would be represented separately at the forthcoming GATT negotiations that the UK would participate as a member of the EEC with the Commission as spokesman for the Community.

Oil rigs in the Celtic Sea

A question was asked on the specialised forms of grants and assistance envisaged for Cornish firms prepared to assist in serving and maintaining oil rigs in the Celtic Sea. Mr. Grant said that such firms would be able to apply for the various forms of assistance available under the Industry Act; these included Regional Development Grants, selective financial assistance and shipbuilding construction grants. Qualifying activities for the purposes of the Regional Development Grant scheme were basically manufacturing, mining and construction. Similarly, selective assistance would normally be considered for projects in manufacturing, mining and construction. Selective assistance to the service industries would be concentrated on mobile projects which made a significant contribution to the employment needs of the assisted areas.

Government aid to computer industry

Mr. Grant was asked to give the amounts of Government aid given to the computer industry over each of the past five years, and also the estimated amount for the current year. He replied that the amounts of Government aid given to the computer industry in each of the past five years, and the estimate for the current year were as follows (£ million):

1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (Est)
2.3	7.1	6.4	6.2	4.9	13.3

In addition to direct financial support for firms in the industry, the above figures include expenditure on grants to and contracts with universities and the National Computing Centre for activities of value to the industry. The figures do not include payments of £350,000 in 1968/9 and £3,150,000 in 1972/73 in respect of the purchase of shares in International Computers (Holdings) Ltd., nor computer-related R & D expenditure in Government research establishments which is not separately identifiable.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

Disaster at Lofthouse Colliery

The following statement was made by Mr. Peter Walker: 'As Hon. Members will know we have learned with the greatest regret that approximately 2.30 a.m. yesterday during the night production shift at Lofthouse colliery there was a sudden and serious rush of water into a coal face where 19 men were working. Twelve of the men reached safety but seven were trapped by the rising water.

'The face is in the 3-foot hight Flocton seam, some 250 yards below ground. Because of the gradients of the seam and the roadways we all hope that at least some of the men may have reached positions where there may be sufficient air for them to survive until they can be reached. Every effort is being made to reduce the water level by pumping and by plugging 4 old shafts in the vicinity which appear to be supplying at least some of the water. In addition an attempt is being made to drill a narrow hole into the place where the men are most likely to be.

'I must not however minimise the difficulties. The presence of water-bearing strata and the depth of the seam make operations difficult. Mr. Ezra the Chairman of the NCB, two other members of the Board, and HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries have already visited the colliery. My Hon. Friend the Minister for Industry is there at this moment.

'I know that I was speaking for all Members of the House too when I asked for our sympathy to be conveyed to the anxious relatives and friends of the missing men. I know too that all Members of the House will wish to associate themselves with the following message which I have received from Her Majesty the Queen:

"I was deeply distressed to learn of the accident at Lofthouse Colliery yesterday. My thoughts today were will the relatives of those who are trapped as well as those who are so courageously trying to rescue them. I pray that they may be in time."'

Steel scrap

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what proportion of steel scrap produced in the UK, and what weight was currently being exported; how much scrap was being imported; and what were the average prices for these imports and exports. Sir Geoffrey said that only the poorer qualities of ferrous scrap may currently be exported: exports in January 1973 amounted to 56,245 tonnes at an average price of £15.7 per tonne. This tonnage represented about 6 per cent of iron and steel scrap arising outside the iron and steel industry itself, and corresponded to about 3 per cent of scrap consumption. Imports of ferrous scrap this year so far had been negligible.

In answer to a question on the current average price for steel scrap compared with six and 12 months ago and to what extent steel production was being affected by the current shortage of scrap; Mr. Emery said: 'The current average price for purchased steelmaking scrap is £13.65 per tonne. It was the same price six months ago and £12.47 per tonne 12 months ago. I am in touch with the steelmakers and the scrap trade and have received assurances that steel works are being kept adequately supplied to maintain production.'

Jurisdiction over merchant vessels

Mr. Onslow answered a Member who asked to which countries' vessels Great Britain granted the restriction of jurisdication of United Kingdom courts in certain matters as embodied in the 1970 Consular Relations (Merchant Shipping) Order No. 1903; and whether it was envisaged that this privilege was to be granted to any other countries' vessels. He said:

'Statutory Orders containing provisions for limitation of jurisdiction regarding disputes

(continued on next page)

Mr. Arthur Holdaway, senior messenger to successive Presidents of the Board of Trade and Secretaries of State for Trade and Industry since 1960, saw the Prime Minister Mr. Peter Walker, Mr. John Davies, Mr. Michael Noble, Mr. Anthony Crosland and Mr. Roy Mason at his farewell party in the Secretary of State's office last week. Of former Presidents whom Mr. Holdaway served only Mr. Reginald Maudling, Mr. Douglas Jay and Lord Erroll were unable to be present. Mr. Holdaway is seen showing one of his gifts to his wife and Mr. Heath. On the left are Mr. Noble and Mr. Walker and on the right Mr. Crosland and Mr. Mason.

PARLIAMENT
continued

concerning remuneration and contracts of service and for detention on board of a crew member which are in terms similar to those in Order No. 1908 (relating to Greek ships) have been made in respect of ships of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The Orders also contain additional provisions.

'Orders in respect of ships of France and the United States of America provide only for detention of crew members on board. Orders in respect of ships of Bulgaria, Poland and Romania provide only for limitation of jurisdication as regards disputes about remuneration and contracts of service.

Such Orders make provision in our law for obligations undertaken by the United Kingdom in consular conventions with the countries concerned. Further Orders will be made as and when consular conventions with other countries which provide for reciprocal treatment in these matters come into force.'

Monopolies and mergers

The following information was given by Sir Geoffrey Howe when asked if, for mergers falling within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 over each of the years 1968 to 1972, he would give a breakdown according to the value of the assets taken over in the categories of up to £2.5 million, £2.5 million to £5 million, £5 million to £10 million, £10 million to £20 million, £20 million to £50 million, £50 million to £100 million, and over £100 million, respectively.

'In addition there were 14 cases in 1971 and 16 cases in 1972 where the assets of the firm taken over were not precisely known although almost all the firms concerned would have had assets which did not exceed £5 million.

'I regret that the information for earlier years could not be produced without undue expenditure of time and money.'

Sir Geoffrey was also asked if, for mergers falling within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 over each of the years 1968 to 1972, he would give a breakdown showing the numbers and total assets acquired of companies taken over by companies in the same industrial classification and companies in a different industrial classification, respectively.

Air traffic growth

Mr. Onslow was asked to what extent the increased demand for, and consequent increased price of oil was taken into account by the Roskill Commission in its estimates of air traffic growth.

'As no marked increase in oil prices was anticipated at the time of the Roskill Commission no special account was taken of this factor in preparing traffic forecasts,' he replied.

Nuclear fusion research

The following statement was made by Mr. Boardman, asked whether the Government had reached a decision on the future level of UK expenditure on nuclear fusion research.

'Last year the Atomic Energy Authority set up a panel under the chairmanship of Sir Harrie Massey to review the programme of research into controlled thermonuclear fusion as a means of generating electricity. The panel concluded that rapid scientific progress had been made since the previous review in 1966; that there was now general confidence that the long term objective would be attained; and that Culham retained a high reputation for its research. It recommended that the Authority's programme should continue at a somewhat higher level of expenditure; that it should form part of a collaborative European programme; and that a large experimental assembly should be built at Culham.

'The Government has now agreed to continuation of the programme during the next three years at a higher level of effort on the lines recommended by the panel. The Atomic Energy Authority expect shortly to conclude a contract of association with the European Commission under which the Commission will meet part of the cost of fusion research at Culham. The Authority's programme will be co-ordinated with those in other countries of the European Community.'

Consumer interests

A Member asked what steps were being taken to ensure that the interests of British consumers were considered in relation to proposals by the European Commission for Community directives and regulations. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied:

'My Department has the general responsibility for seeing that British consumers' interests are taken fully into account. To assist in this, a contract with Consumers' Association is being negotiated on a consultancy basis, to enable the association to study proposals for EEC secondary legislation which may affect consumers and to provide the Department with advice based on that research.'

Shipbuilding

'Consideration is still being given to the representations which the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry have made on this point,' said Sir Geoffrey Howe, when asked to give an assurance that, for the purpose of the Price and Pay Code, shipbuilding and shiprepairing work generally should, as already recognised and accepted for other purposes, be regarded as for export whether for home or foreign flag owners.

NUMBERS OF MERGERS CONSIDERED BY THE MERGERS PANEL 1971 AND 1972

By value of assets taken over £ million	Less than 2.5	2.5-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-19.9	20.0-49.9	50.0-99.9	100.0+
1971	13	3	38	24	11	1	3
1972	6	2	34	20	19	9	6

Mergers within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965

	1968 No.	1968 Assets (£m)	1969 No.	1969 Assets (£m)	1970 No.	1970 Assets (£m)	1971 No.	1971 Assets (£m)	1972 No.	1972 Assets (£m)
Mergers of companies in the same industrial classification	99	(a)	89	(a)	57	(a)	80	891	73	1415.
Mergers of companies in different industrial classifications	20	(a)	12	(a)	10	(a)	27	427	39	2,127
Total	116	1,992	101	2,062	67	1,335	107	1,318	112	3,542

(a) not available

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

BSA

Mr. Chataway was asked if he would receive a deputation of trade union officers and shop stewards to discuss the future of B.S.A. and Triumph motorcycles. 'I met a deputation on March 22,' he replied.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7 (by post £7.25)**

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British Labour Statistics: Year book 1970 **£7.20 (by post £7.45)**

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HMSO BOOKS

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1.051	317	734
1972				125 p	178 p		−365	−4	−28	18 p	−692 p	710 p
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	89	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	122	119	141	140	168	−67	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	123	120	141	140	168	−34	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	124	122	142	134	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	137	167	−149	−110	−6	−29	59	−122	181
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−105	−142	−5	31	115	−53	168
3rd qtr	126	128	141	122	175	−86	−114	4	−24	−113	−284	171
4th qtr				121 p	183 p		1	11	−6	−43 p	−233 p	190 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+2.3	+3.6	−0.6	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+2.3	+6.1	+0.9	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡								at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972			110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	121.7	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.8	129.2	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.1	131.9	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	132.1	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.4	149.1	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	258
1973 1st qtr										665 p	2.9 p	229 p		
Jun	129.2	129.1	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	99.6	805	3.5	139	227	217
Jul	129.7	131.6	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	198
Aug	129.6	131.7	111.9	156	165 5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	131.1	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	131.3	133.7	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	132.2	135.1	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.5	149,1	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	132.9	136.2	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.9	149.7	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	132.3	134.1	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	158.5 p	150.3 p	108.4	703	3.1	201	247	264
Feb				146 p			163.3 p	151.0 p	108.8 p	660	2.9	238	252 p	269 p
Mar										631 p	2.8 p	254 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+1.9	+2.1	−0.7	+2.0		+9.5	+1.5	+0.9	−11.8		+30.1	+1.9	+0.4
on a year earlier	+6.5	+6.3	+7.8	+16.3	+7.7		+17.4	+6.6	+13.7	−23.2		+84.7	+16.0	+29.4

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Overseas direct investment 1971

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Introduction

THIS article presents a summary of the main results of the Department of Trade and Industry's detailed inquiry into private direct investment and the earnings on it in 1971. The detailed results, giving figures for each main country and industry, will be published in the Business Monitor series, M4 Overseas Transactions 1973, shortly. Copies of this Business Monitor may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Preliminary estimates of direct investment and earnings in 1972 are also given in this article. These estimates, which are based on partial quarterly inquiries, are likely to be revised in the light of the results of the detailed inquiry for 1972.

Private direct investment and earnings are only two of the subjects covered by the Department's overseas transactions inquiry. Overseas transactions in respect of film and television material in 1971 were dealt with in an article in *Trade and Industry* of July 20, 1972. Over the next month or so articles will be published dealing with overseas royalty transactions, overseas trade credit and exports.

Scope and coverage of the inquiry

Just over 2,000 approaches were made to companies for details of inward and outward direct investment and the earnings on it in 1971, slightly more than were approached in the previous inquiry. More than 950 companies were approached in respect of outward investment and about 1,050 in respect of inward investment. All sectors of industry were approached with the exceptions of oil companies and foreign-owned insurance companies.

Just over two-thirds of the companies approached in the inquiry (representing an even higher proportion of total overseas earnings and investments) responded in full to the inquiry, and returns for a substantial proportion of the remainder could be constructed from accounting and other information. The estimates in the following tables include allowances for non-respondents and for those companies not currently approached because of the low level of their overseas investment. Although the estimates are shown to the nearest £1 million, they cannot be regarded as accurate to that degree. In general, the estimates for all countries and for broad geographical areas will be proportionately more accurate than those for individual countries.

The inquiry is a voluntary one and the Department would like to express its appreciation of the co-operation of respondent firms. As many of the figures required for the detailed geographical and industrial analyses provided in this inquiry only became available after a considerable interval, it is not possible to give similar details for 1972 yet, slthough some estimates of the main aggregates, based on quarterly reports from a sample of companies, are given in Table 1.

For the purpose of this inquiry, private direct investment is defined as investment by companies in overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates (collectively described as affiliates). It does not cover portfolio investment, ie other investment in the stocks and shares of companies, or in the bond issues of public authorities.

As well as registered companies, the figures of outward investment and earnings cover certain overseas transactions of a number of public corporations, namely the British Steel Corporation, British Overseas Airways Corporation, British European Airways and the Gas Council.

Direct investment covers a wide range of transactions, including the establishment of new subsidiaries and branches; the acquisition of a controlling interest in existing overseas concerns, the acquisition of a trade investment (ie the purchase of a non-controlling interest in an existing concern); additions to holdings of the loan and share capital of existing subsidiaries and associates; and additions to working capital, including increases in trade and other credit extended to affiliates, and the value of goods supplied without payment. It also includes the investing company's share of profits retained by subsidiaries and associates.

The figures of investment shown in this note represent net investment, ie investment less disinvestment, the latter again comprising a variety of transactions including losses by overseas affiliates; repayments of trade and other credits; and loans by overseas affiliates

TABLE 2. COMPONENTS OF DIRECT INVESTMENT

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972 p
(i) INWARD INVESTMENT				
Unremitted profits	132	171	174	237
Net acquisitions of share and loan capital	114	119	148	129
Change in branch-head office indebtedness				
Net trade credit received	25	10	30	(a)
Other	8	11	5	..
Total	33	21	35	17
Change in inter-company indebtedness				
Net trade credit received	22	24	5	(a)
Other	18	4	66	..
Total	40	28	71	−85
Total net investment	319	339	428	298
(a) 28 for branch-head office and inter-company indebtedness combined.				
(ii) OUTWARD INVESTMENT				
Unremitted profits	321	309	316	375
Net acquisitions of share and loan capital	104	187	219	162
Change in branch-head office indebtedness				
Net trade credit extended	4	2	6	(b)
Others	56	23	3	..
Total	60	25	9	37
Change in inter-company indebtedness				
Net borrowing from financial subsidiaries	−32	−17	−61	..
Net trade credit extended	33	34	26	(b)
Other	63	−21	136	..
Total	64	−4	101	22
Total net investment	549	517	645	596
(b) 62 for branch-head office and inter company indebtedness combined				

TABLE 1. PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS

£ million

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 p
Net annual investment											
Outward (†):											
Total	209	236	263	308	276	281	410	549	517	645	596
Unremitted profits	95	118	147	167	183	190	277	321	308	316	375
Other investment	114	118	116	142	93	91	133	228	209	329	221
Inward (‡):											
Total	130	160	162	197(§)	195	170	274	319	339	428	298
Unremitted profits	58	90	80	118	93	97	176	132	171	174	237
Other investments	72	70	82	79(§)	102	73	98	187	168	254	61
Net earnings											
Outward (†)	274	330	370	400	429	438	568	650	684	693	778
Inward (‡)	134	168	203	235	240	216	329	308	345	374	457

p Provisional.
(†) Excluding oil companies and, before 1963, insurance.
(‡) Excluding oil companies and insurance.
(§) After deducting 15 in respect of increased trade credit extended to sister companies—see text of article of July 19, 1968.

TABLE 3. OUTWARD INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE OSA AND THE NSA, 1965-71

£ million

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Earnings:							
Overseas Sterling Area	251	237	237	286	344	359	351
Non-sterling Area	148	192	201	283	306	325	342
Total	400	429	438	568	650	684	693
Investment:							
Overseas Sterling Area							
Unremitted profits	100	89	94	120	150	152	144
Other investment	86	29	48	57	163	70	38
Total	186	119	142	177	313	222	182
Non-Sterling Area:							
Unremitted profits	66	94	95	157	171	156	172
Other investment	56	64	44	76	65	139	291
Total	122	157	139	233	236	295	463
Total Investment	308	276	281	410	549	517	645

to the parent company. The growth of 'reverse' flows of direct investment, ie transfers of funds to the United Kingdom from overseas subsidiary companies which have raised loans in international money markets has affected the figures of net outward investment during the past few years, and for some purposes it is desirable to disregard such reverse flows (eg in estimating the flow of resources to the developing world). Where identified reverse flows are thought to affect the interpretation and use of the figures, supplementary details have been given in the accompanying tables.

Net investment is a financial concept and should not be confused with the growth of the affiliates' net assets (and still less of its fixed assets), part of which may be financed by shareholders other than the overseas parent or associated company, or from funds raised locally without an additional capital call on the parent or associate. If a company sold a proportion of its shareholding in a foreign subsidiary to local interests, this would be recorded as disinvestment; and if an affiliate raised local finance to repay short-term indebtedness to its parent company, the repayment would be recorded as disinvestment, although in neither case would there be any change in the capital employed, but only a redistribution between local and overseas interests.

Direct investment also includes a number of transactions which do not involve a transfer of cash. For example, if a United Kingdom company acquires (or is acquired by) a foreign company by means of an exchange of shares, the direct investment resulting from the transactions will be offset by an equivalent portfolio investment. Although there is no flow of funds from the point of view of private investment as a whole, a direct investment asset or liability is acquired, together with an equivalent portfolio liability or asset. While such transactions are comparatively rare, the values involved can be considerable, and with the growth of international mergers these types of transactions are likely to become more frequent in future.

Summary of the results

Table 1 sets out the main aggregates of private direct investment for the decade up to 1972.

Outward direct investment rose substantially, by about a quarter, between 1970 and 1971, but fell back to a certain extent between 1971 and 1972. The earnings on outward investment showed a modest rise of about 2 per cent between 1970 and 1971, reflecting the slow growth of overseas trading profits, but rose more rapidly by about 12 per cent, between 1971 and 1972, in part due to the effect of the float of the pound on the sterling value of United Kingdom earnings abroad.

Inward direct investment also rose by about a quarter between 1970 and 1971, but fell back in 1972 to its lowest level since 1968. Earnings on inward investment grew steadily between 1969 and 1971, rising by an average of 10 per cent each year, but rose much faster by over 20 per cent, between 1971 and 1972, more than reflecting the rise in the United Kingdom gross trading profits.

Some of the factors underlying the changes in direct investment since 1969 are shown in Table 2, which analyses direct investment into its main components.

The rise in outward investment between 1970 and 1971, was largely due to forms of investment other than unremitted profits. The growth of unremitted profits was small, reflecting the small rise in earnings, there being little change in dividend remittances to United Kingdom parent companies. Whilst there was little change in the amount of net trade credit extended to overseas affiliates compared with 1970, and there was little net investment in the form of advances on branch-head office accounts, net acquisitions of share and loan capital continued to rise and a large amount of investment was made in the form of advances on inter-company accounts. This situation was reversed somewhat in 1972 when there were lower levels of acquisition of share and loan capital and advances on inter-company accounts but a higher level of unremitted profits.

There were a number of substantial new investments abroad in 1971 including acquisitions by Beecham in West Germany and the United States, by Imperial Chemical Industries in the United States, and by Lonrho in West Germany.

As in previous years, companies continued in 1971 to borrow funds from foreign subsidiaries established to raise funds in the international capital market. Most of these funds were redirected by the United Kingdom parent companies to affiliates in other parts of the world. Companies themselves also borrowed substantial funds

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 4. NET INVESTMENT FLOWS 1966-1971

£ million

	Average 1966-68	Average 1969-71	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Overseas Sterling Area:								
Developed countries	108	165	88	105	131	217	120	158
of which:								
Australia	61	92	49	54	80	116	46	114
South Africa	42	49	35	47	43	72	52	22
Developing countries	38	74	30	37	46(†)	96	102	24
of which:								
India	7	9	2	11	9	9	10	9
Ghana	3	4	3	3	3	10	3	−2
Nigeria	—	22	−1	−3	3	24	23	18
Malaysia and Singapore	6	8	4	14	1	1	14	9
Non-Sterling Area:								
Developed countries	151	300	127	113	213	216	273	410
of which:								
United States	59	102	42	52	84	53	129	125
EEC countries	51	140	51	30	73	104	71	244
EFTA countries	7	13	11	−8	19	14	21	4
Developing countries	26	32	31	26	20	20	22	53
All Areas:								
Developed countries	259	464	215	218	343	431	393	568
Developing countries	63	105	61	63	66	115	124	77
of which:								
Transfers from Financial Subsidiaries	−8	−33			−25	−32	−10	−56
Total	322	570	276	281	410	549	517	645

(†) Net of loans (£2 million) raised by financial subsidiaries registered in developing countries for the use of the parent company.

OVERSEAS DIRECT INVESTMENT
continued

abroad to finance their direct investments, especially in non-sterling areas; such borrowings, whether in the form of Euro-dollar borrowings from United Kingdom banks or direct borrowings abroad, are not covered in the overseas transactions inquiry. For this reason, the figures presented in this article do not show the total effect of direct investment on the balance of payments. A fuller account of the financing of private investment will be given in the next issue of the Balance of Payments *Pink Book*, to be published later this year, in a similar form to that given in Table 25 and Annex 4 of the 1972 *Pink Book*. The scale of foreign currency borrowing by United Kingdom companies to finance direct investment abroad can be gauged from the estimates of gross borrowing prepared by the Bank of England of around £350 million in both 1971 and 1972.

The rise in inward investment between 1970 and 1971 was mainly due to an increase of advances on inter-company and branch-head office accounts. Dividend remittances rose in line with the increase in earnings, leaving unremitted profits at about the same level as in 1970 and there was little change in the amount of net trade credit received by United Kingdom affiliates from their overseas parents. There were few large outright acquisitions of British by foreign companies in 1971 but a number of links were formed between British and foreign companies involving an inflow of funds, including that between Tenneco (of the United States) and Albright & Wilson and the reciprocal link between General Cable Corporation and British Insulated Callender Cables (following the outward link formed in 1970). There were also substantial advances to existing affiliates in the form of loan capital. The preliminary results for 1972 indicate that there were substantial repayments of advances made on inter-company accounts. Dividend remittances in 1972 did not rise to the same extent as earnings and there was thus a substantial rise in unremitted profits. There was little change in the level of trade credit received and a lower level of acquisitions of share and loan capital.

OUTWARD DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS
Area and industrial analysis for 1971

Table 3 shows how outward investment and earnings were distributed between the overseas sterling and non-sterling areas. Whilst earnings on investments in non-sterling area countries continued to rise, those on investments in the sterling area were slightly less in 1971 than in 1970. The proportion of total outward investment going to countries of the overseas sterling area continued to fall from the high figure of 1969 and was less than 30 per cent in 1971. Unremitted profits of overseas sterling area affiliates fell slightly, reflecting the small drop in earnings, and other forms of investment were substantially reduced. Unremitted profits of affiliates in non-sterling areas rose in line with the rise in earnings to return to the level of 1969, but other forms of investment in affiliates in non-sterling areas more than doubled for the second year running. In total, investment in non-sterling area affiliates rose by over 55 per cent.

Table 4 provides a more detailed geographical analysis of outward investment. The fall in investment in the overseas sterling area is seen to be due to much lower investment in the developing countries, of which, however, more than a half was due to reverse flows of investment in the form of transfers of funds from overseas financial subsidiaries, which were considerably higher in 1971 than in 1970. The rise in investment in the developed countries of the overseas sterling area was more than accounted for by the recovery of investment in Australia which returned to its 1969 level after falling considerably. This recovery more than offset falls in investment in other sterling area countries, notably South Africa.

Direct investment in the developed areas of the non-sterling area rose by over 50 per cent between 1970 and 1971. While investment in the USA was maintained at around the high level of 1970 and there was little new investment in EFTA countries, investment in the EEC countries more than trebled, with substantially increased investment in West Germany and the Benelux countries. In contrast to the much reduced investment in the developing areas of the overseas sterling area, investment in developing countries of the non-sterling area more than doubled, with a substantial rise in investment in South and Central America. Total net investment in all developing countries, excluding transfers from financial subsidiaries, was virtually unchanged at £133 million in 1971 compared to £134 million in 1970.

The main rise in earnings on direct investments (Table 5) came from the developed countries of the non-sterling area, largely from the USA. Whilst earnings in Canada and the EEC countries also rose, those in the EFTA countries fell back slightly. In contrast, earnings in the developed countries of the overseas sterling area rose marginally, slightly lower earnings in Australia and New Zealand being offset by a rise in earnings in the Irish Republic. Earnings in the developing countries of the overseas sterling area fell back whilst earnings in the developing countries of the non-sterling area were little changed from 1969 and 1970.

A broad analysis of investment in certain industry groups is given in Table 6. There were substantial increases in investment in the manufacturing and distribution industries, as there were in banking and other activities. The rise in transfers from financial subsidiaries and the fall in mining investments offset part of the large rises in these other sectors.

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

TABLE 5. OVERSEAS EARNINGS 1966-1971

£ million

	Average 1966-68	Average 1969-71	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Overseas Sterling Area:								
Developed countries	153	208	136	146	178	214	205	206
of which:								
Australia	64	91	55	62	76	99	93	92
South Africa	67	80	60	65	76	86	85	85
Developing countries	100	143	101	90	108	130	155	145
of which:								
India	19	23	18	18	20	21	26	23
Ghana	6	6	5	5	7	7	7	3
Nigeria	7	14	8	5	8	11	16	18
Malaysia and Singapore	23	34	26	20	24	31	37	33
Non-Sterling Area:								
Developed countries	174	260	145	156	220	243	260	278
of which:								
United States	76	99	68	73	86	94	96	108
Canada	44	45	40	41	50	42	44	49
EEC countries	38	90	25	25	65	83	93	95
EFTA countries	11	20	8	11	13	17	22	20
Developing countries	51	64	47	45	62	63	65	64
All Areas:								
Developed countries	327	468	281	302	398	457	464	484
Developing countries	151	207	148	136	170	193	220	209
TOTAL	478	675	429	438	568	650	684	693

TABLE 6. INVESTMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1966-1971

£ million

Industry group	Average 1966-68	Average 1969-71	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture	7	6	8	13	−1	9	4	4
Mining	23	29	16	22	31	65	15	8
Manufacturing	169	317	158	139	211	294	294	364
Distribution	56	102	39	61	68	85	91	131
Banking	22	50	−2	27	42	61	41	49
Financial subsidiaries	−8	−36	—	—	−25	−32	−17	−61
Other, including Insurance	53	103	57	19	83	67	89	150
TOTAL	322	571	276	281	410	549	517	645

INWARD DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS

Area and industrial analysis for 1971

The growth of inward investment in 1971 (Table 7) was similar for affiliates of United States companies and of those based in other countries (27 per cent and 24 per cent respectively), investment by United States companies still accounting for between three fifths and two thirds of total investment. Moreover, there were some flows of investment from Switzerland in respect of companies whose ultimate holding company was in the United States. There was a considerable rise in investment from Canada and South Africa, but investment from EEC countries fell back below the value in 1969.

Affiliates from most overseas countries shared in the growth of earnings between 1970 and 1971, there being little difference in the rise recorded by affiliates of United States companies (9 per cent) and that of affiliates of companies in other countries (8 per cent). Affiliates of Canadian companies were the major exception, their earnings falling by nearly one third. In contrast, earnings of affiliates of companies in the EEC countries rose by over a quarter despite the losses shown by affiliates of Italian companies.

The industrial distribution of inward earnings and investment given in Table 8 shows rises in earnings in most industries, with the notable exceptions of the vehicle industry, which showed a loss in 1971, and metal manufacture and non-electrical engineering, where earnings fell back from the high figure of 1970 but were still well above the figures for 1968 and 1969.

The pattern of investment flows between industries altered somewhat between 1970 and 1971. Investment in metal manufacture and non-electrical engineering fell back to the level of 1968 and 1969 after the high figure of 1970 associated with several acquisitions, and there was a fall in investment in distribution.

Despite the losses made by the vehicle industry, there was a substantial rise in investment. Investment in the food, drink and tobacco industries rose substantially as did that in the electrical engineering and chemical industries. Banking investments returned to the high level of 1969 after falling off in 1970. Investment in manufacturing industry as a whole accounted for three quarters of all inward investment, the same proportion as in 1970.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Coverage

The annual inquiry for 1971 was conducted on a voluntary basis. Response was not complete, but all the statistics include an estimate for non-response. For investment, earnings, dividends, and depreciation provisions, the estimates for non-response were derived by using all available information (eg company accounts and reports, returns at previous inquiries, discussions with the firms concerned, etc.) to construct returns for each significant firm concerned, so that estimates for non-response were made in some detail.

The incidence of non-response varies from country to country so that the detailed figures are subject to a greater margin of error than the totals, and may not be accurate to the last digit shown. Estimates for investment are less accurate than those for earnings.

Government Departments and the oil companies were excluded, as was the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which is financed by the Government, though its overseas investments include some direct investment in private industry in developing countries.

Revisions

The estimates for 1971 published last year have been revised in the light of the full annual returns. The estimates for 1972, which are based on incomplete information only, will be revised in due course in the light of the full annual inquiry for 1972 which is now about to begin. Some revisions have also been made to the estimates of outward investment in 1970.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 7. AREA ANALYSIS OF INWARD INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS 1968-71

£ million

	Net investment				Net earnings			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
United States	208.3	204.4	212.8	270.9	245.3	231.4	252.2	274.1
Other countries	65.8	114.5	126.3	156.7	83.3	76.5	93.2	100.4
of which:								
Australia	2.0	37.7	9.7	6.0	2.5	3.2	4.6	5.2
South Africa	−4.6	19.0	18.6	36.8	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.6
Canada	13.6	0.9	12.7	36.0	21.8	18.4	24.4	16.5
Denmark	0.7	−3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.9
Sweden	8.7	7.0	1.4	1.6	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.4
Switzerland	14.6	8.1	12.7	18.4	17.4	21.8	21.3	24.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.2	0.6	6.0	18.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.4
France	5.2	3.8	4.4	0.9	6.1	3.6	6.4	9.9
Italy	1.7	5.5	4.0	−10.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	−3.4
Netherlands	11.5	12.5	23.0	19.3	13.4	8.9	14.7	12.8
West Germany	5.8	12.7	13.6	5.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	3.5
All Areas	274.1	318.9	339.1	427.6	328.6	307.8	345.4	374.5

TABLE 8. INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF INWARD INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS 1968-71

£ million

	Net investment				Net earnings			
Industry groups	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Food, drink, tobacco	108	15	10	43	28	31	35	43
Chemical and allied industries	43	30	37	64	40	33	41	42
Metal manufacture and non-electrical engineering	61	60	171	61	75	78	97	89
Electrical engineering	−18	51	37	76	40	34	47	51
Shipbuilding and vehicles	22	4	15	38	45	22	5	−6
Other manufacturing	18	56	40	42	29	34	38	48
Total manufacturing	235	217	256	324	257	232	263	267
Distribution	10	44	43	30	29	30	28	34
Banking	10	41	8	41	25	31	37	56
Other activities	20	17	31	33	17	16	17	17
Total	274	319	339	428	329	308	345	374

Direct investment and earnings

The annual inquiry is taken mainly to provide statistics for Balance of Payments purposes and the concept of direct investment is that adopted by the International Monetary Fund.†

The Department of Trade and Industry inquiry is limited to direct investment by companies. It follows that holdings of shares by individuals resident in the United Kingdom in independent companies registered abroad are regarded as portfolio and not as direct investment, even if, as in the case of some companies which have migrated, United Kingdom residents hold a majority of the issued capital.

By 'branch' is meant a 'permanent establishment' as defined for the purpose of United Kingdom tax in Statutory Instruments relating to Income Tax and Double Taxation Relief. Subsidiaries are defined as in Section 154 of the Companies Act, 1948, and associates as incorporated companies which were not subsidiaries, but in which the investing company had a holding which is regarded as a 'trade investment'.

In respect of branches, the flow of investment is represented by the change in the indebtedness of the branch to its parent company excluding the effect of revaluations. In respect of subsidiary and associated companies, it is the sum of the parent company's share of unremitted profits, the cash value of any change in the parent company's holdings of share and loan capital and the change in the indebtedness of the subsidiary or associated company to the parent company, recorded in inter-company accounts (excluding the effect of revaluations).

Borrowing from the parent company, other than through the issue of share and loan capital is included in the change in the inter-company or branch/head office accounts. Information was not collected about borrowing by overseas branches or subsidiaries from local banks or unrelated concerns, or its repayment. The unremitted profits of subsidiaries and associates are calculated as the sum of profits less dividends remitted, and less losses. Unremitted profits are negative if dividends exceed profits, or if the subsidiary makes a loss.

† Balance of Payments Manual, Third Edition, July 1961.

Earnings

These include interest received and profits, after deducting provisions for overseas taxes as well as the provisions made in the accounts for the depreciation of capital assets.

Classification by industry

Firms were asked at an earlier inquiry to describe the kind of business in which their branches, subsidiaries and associates were engaged, and this information provides the basis for the industrial classification of the data which is based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. The industrial analysis of outward investment relates to the activity of the overseas affiliate, and that of inward investment to the business of the United Kingdom branch, subsidiary or associate.

Valuation

Firms were asked to return values in sterling, as entered in their books of accounts, rounded to the nearest £1,000. Where conversion from an overseas currency was involved, they were asked to use the same rate of exchange as in their own accounts.

Period covered by returns

Companies were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1971 or the nearest accounting year.

In terms of earnings about half the returns on outward investment were for a year ending in December 1971, about a quarter were for a year ending before December 1971, notably September 1971, and about a quarter were for a year ending after December 1971, notably March 1972.

For inward investment, returns accounting for about three-quarters of earnings were in respect of a year ending in December 1971.

Where quarterly information existed, returns for non-calendar years were sometimes adjusted to exclude large transactions occurring outside, and to include large transactions occurring within the calendar year.

Index of industrial production for January

THE provisional estimate index of production for January 1973, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 132.3 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 134.1.

For the three months November 1972 to January 1973, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 1.4 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months. August to October 1972; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 1.9 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.2	78.3	127.2	121.6	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	124.9	79.8	126.7	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.1	127.1	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	113.6	107.4
1972	128.2	71.8	130.3	127.4	122.0	137.5	156.1	169.3	128.8	124.7	152.7	173.3	80.6	113.5	110.0
1971 1st qtr.	124.3	82.1	126.4	122.8	118.1	131.8	156.5	157.5	126.3	133.7	158.5	154.6	86.0	110.0	106.4
2nd qtr.	125.1	81.5	127.0	122.8	117.6	132.8	158.7	159.7	129.0	135.8	152.0	154.3	84.1	118.4	108.1
3rd qtr.	125.6	80.0	127.1	123.3	119.2	131.0	156.2	157.9	127.1	131.3	158.6	153.8	83.1	115.2	109.1
4th qtr.	124.6	75.6	126.4	123.1	117.5	133.8	160.9	165.5	125.8	130.0	156.0	157.8	81.6	110.9	106.1
1972 1st qtr.	121.7	44.5	125.0	126.6	120.7	137.9	146.4	160.7	125.4	124.5	145.5	173.6	80.6	105.3	103.2
2nd qtr.	128.8	79.9	129.2	126.3	121.4	135.5	152.9	172.8	127.2	123.4	145.4	169.2	81.2	113.5	108.8
3rd qtr.	130.1	79.9	131.9	127.3	123.1	135.3	162.1	169.9	129.2	123.3	160.6	171.3	80.3	115.3	113.3
4th qtr.	132.1	82.8	135.0	129.4	123.0	141.5	162.9	173.8	133.4	127.4	159.4	179.2	80.2	119.9	114.6
July	129.7	80	131.6	124	120	133	166	166	130	123	159	171	81	117	115
August	129.6	80	131.7	129	126	134	159	176	127	123	161	171	80	108	110
September	131.1	80	132.3	129	124	139	161	168	131	123	163	172	80	122	115
October	131.3	82	133.7	126	121	136	157	177	131	125	157	173	80	119	116
November	132.2	83	135.1	129	123	141	165	172	134	128	166	180	80	120	117
December	132.9	83	136.2	133	125	148	167	173	135	129	155	184	80	121	111
1973 January	132.3	82	134.1	130	124	143	158	177	134	130	165	185	80	113	115
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	130.7	80	132.6	128	124	136	159	173	130	124	160	172	80	116	114
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	132.5	83	135.1	131	124	144	163	174	134	129	162	183	80	118	114

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.7	115.7	143.8
1971	104.1	104.7	102.4	118.2	124.8	93.5	108.4	130.3	129.7	131.3	116.9	117.9	150.8	117.4	155.7
1972	101.2	99.9	105.3	120.9	127.7	92.9	117.3	140.3	139.6	141.5	131.4	126.2	150.3	117.0	172.4
1971 1st qtr.	110.2	111.3	106.0	117.8	125.3	89.6	106.6	131.5	131.0	132.4	119.5	114.3	149.7	116.8	149.4
2nd qtr.	104.4	105.1	101.9	117.7	124.6	90.3	107.5	132.6	131.1	135.5	115.5	117.6	153.2	117.8	153.9
3rd qtr.	103.6	104.2	101.8	118.6	124.9	91.8	109.7	130.7	131.7	128.9	113.4	121.4	151.3	118.3	159.4
4th qtr.	98.3	98.1	99.2	118.7	124.3	102.1	109.6	126.3	125.2	128.3	119.4	118.5	149.2	116.7	159.9
1972 1st qtr.	91.4	89.9	96.5	114.0	118.6	86.9	108.6	128.1	129.7	125.1	130.9	121.6	146.6	119.2	153.0
2nd qtr.	100.4	100.2	101.0	120.2	127.9	88.8	109.3	141.8	142.7	140.2	131.2	126.5	149.9	121.5	177.5
3rd qtr.	103.8	102.3	107.7	122.8	129.7	95.4	112.7	141.8	139.2	146.3	127.5	128.5	154.2	114.6	181.7
4th qtr.	109.4	107.3	116.2	126.8	134.6	101.1	114.7	149.5	146.9	154.3	136.0	128.3	150.6	112.6	177.4
July	103	102	105	122	128	95	115	138	133	147	137	129	152		174
August	97	95	102	123	130	95	113	146	148	142	117	132	155		180
September	111	110	116	124	133	95	108	142	137	150	129	125	155		190
October	108	107	111	125	132	101	115	147	145	150	134	127	155		180
November	110	109	114	126	132	101	117	150	150	150	137	128	148		178
December	110	107	123	130	140	101	113	152	146	163	137	130	148		175
1973 January	108	106	115	122	131	99	105	148	145	152	136	133			177
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	105	104	110	124	131	97	113	145	143	147	127	128	155†		184
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	110	107	117	126	134	100	112	150	147	155	137	130	155†		176

† Latest available 3 months (October-December) and previous 3 months (July-September).

Index of industrial production for Wales

Annual series: 1972

THE Economic Services Division of the Welsh Office announce that, despite a fall due to industrial disruption in the first quarter, output in Wales was 6.5 per cent greater in 1972 as a whole than in the preceding year. The All Industries index stands at 110.9, compared with 104.1 in 1971. The Manufacturing sector as a whole grew by 6.7 per cent and Construction by 5.9 per cent; while the Gas, Electricity and Water groups showed a massive increase of 20.2 per cent due to new capacity coming on stream, and increased demand from rising industrial activity. Mining and quarrying, however, hard hit by industrial difficulties in the first quarter, registered a further fall over the year.

The growth in Welsh output was greater than in the United Kingdom as a whole, where gains of 3 per cent over the year were registered (provisionally) for both the All-industry and Manufacturing groups, and of 11 per cent in the Utilities sectors. The fall in output of Mining and quarrying was, however, comparable for the United Kingdom and Wales (−10.4 per cent and −11.1 per cent respectively).

Gains were general in Welsh manufacturing industry. Only the Coal and petroleum products, Mechanical and Instrument engineering, and Non-ferrous metals failed to share in the general expansion. Other industries improved at rates ranging from 21.7 per cent (Chemicals and allied industries) to 2.5 per cent (Building materials, Pottery and Glass). The dominant Engineering and Metal manufacturing sectors grew by 6.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively, much faster than in the United Kingdom as a whole, where the former was provisionally estimated to have grown by only 1.7 per cent, and the latter experienced a decline.

Quarterly series: fourth quarter, 1972

Over the final quarter of 1972 industrial output in Wales rose by 4.2 per cent to a record level of 117.3. This compares with the provisionally estimated rise of 2.5 per cent for the United Kingdom as a whole. If the fourth quarter of 1972 is compared with the same period in 1971, the Welsh index rose by 11.5 per cent over the year.

The large increase in the final quarter was shared not only by Manufacturing, Construction and the Utilities, but also by the Mining and quarrying sector which registered a spirited 16.9 per cent gain. Among manufacturing industries, a large rise took place in the important Engineering and Metal manufacturing groups, the indices for which rose by 8.2 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively. Within these broad groups large rises were recorded in Non-ferrous metals (+8.6 per cent), Electrical engineering (+8.5 per cent), Vehicles (+12.0 per cent) and Metal Goods (+8.7 per cent). The Timber and Paper, and Coal and petroleum products groups, however, registered falls. Outside manufacturing, Construction output is estimated to have risen marginally over the quarter, and to have stood 5.8 per cent higher than in the final quarter of 1971. The Utilities sector registered a gain over the quarter (2.5 per cent), but new capacity meant that the rise between the fourth quarter of 1971 and that of 1972 was a massive 28.4 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted — 1968 = 100

	1968 weights per thousand	Annual Indices				Quarterly Indices							
						1971				1972			
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
Total: All Industries	1,000	100.3	104.3	104.1	110.9	103.7	103.0	104.6	105.2	99.9	113.5	112.6	117.3
Mining and Quarrying	91	87	73	72	64	77	76	68	68	33	72	71	83
Total: All Manufacturing Industries	695	103.2	110.2	110.0	117.4	109.1	108.1	111.3	111.5	108.7	119.7	118.5	122.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35	99	104	108	113	104	105	110	112	111	116	111	116
Coal and Petroleum Products	45	122	123	125	118	125	128	117	131	106	117	126	123
Chemicals and Allied Industries	76	103	106	97	118	96	93	94	104	117	120	116	118
Metal Manufacture: Total	202	95	100	98	105	97	91	108	99	89	104	111	115
Ferrous	167	94	101	95	103	95	86	105	94	86	106	109	112
Non-Ferrous	35	101	94	114	111	103	115	122	116	102	101	116	126
Engineering and Allied Industries	188	106	118	115	122	119	116	113	112	114	120	122	132
Mechanical and Instrument Engineering	46	106	117	110	107	121	111	101	107	99	107	110	114
Electrical Engineering	56	103	128	127	139	133	130	125	119	127	132	142	154
Vehicles (including aircraft)	44	108	116	122	134	118	125	123	124	131	142	125	140
Metal goods n.e.s.	42	105	110	97	102	97	95	99	96	96	97	103	112
Textiles, and leather and fur, and clothing and footwear	58	104	108	112	118	112	112	103	119	101	120	126	126
Timber, furniture, etc., and paper, printing and publishing	33	113	116	117	127	117	120	114	118	123	123	134	130
Bricks, Pottery, Glass and Cement etc.	20	102	105	119	122	119	121	115	122	120	119	122	126
Other manufacturing industries	39	109	125	129	133	129	128	134	125	132	131	132	137
Construction	132	97	99	101	107	100	101	102	103	104	106	108	109
Gas, Electricity and Water	83	95	95	94	113	94	94	94	95	94	119	119	122

Note:
(i) For a complete series from the first quarter of 1968 to the fourth quarter of 1972 contact Economic Services Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff (Tel: Cardiff 28066 ext. 314).
(ii) The above figures incorporate, in the light of the most recent information, amendments which have been found necessary to figures already published.

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A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306. Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

'Economic Progress Report' for April

THE April issue of *Economic Progress Report* contains a summary of the main proposals in the Budget; an article showing the main patterns of world trade over the period 1961-1971; details of the movement of capital between Britain and other EEC countries; and an annual economic review (taken from the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1973-74*) in place of the usual monthly economic assessment.

Copies of *Economic Progress Report* are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Orders and deliveries

In the three months ended December 1972 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 14 per cent less than in the three months ended September 1972. Deliveries were 8 per cent lower than in the previous three months but order books at the end of December were 2 per cent higher than at the end of September. Production in the three months fell by 4 per cent.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under reference P17.

This table is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiries which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the 4th quarter 1970 and the 1st quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

INDEX OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1963 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries		
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million
1966	101	33.6			..			16.4		
1967	94	37.8			16.5			16.1		
1968	99	41.6			17.3			17.0		
1969	95	34.6			15.9			16.5		
1970	88	38.9			16.6			16.2		
1971	96	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8
1972 p	92	30.8		62.4	15.4		25.3	15.6		24.7
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1971 1st quarter	91	40.5	40.2	56.0	17.1	16.7	..	16.6	16.7	23.8
2nd quarter	95	43.3	38.7	67.9	16.6	16.3	26.5	15.7	16.8	22.5
3rd quarter	101	31.8	40.1	49.0	12.8	17.0	18.3	16.6	16.5	24.6
4th quarter	96	32.5	39.1	55.7	16.1	14.3	26.6	15.8	15.2	24.4
1972 1st quarter	93	37.7	41.2	53.4	18.0	17.0	24.7	16.3	16.1	25.5
2nd quarter	85 r	35.7 r	34.0 r	65.1 r	13.7 r	13.0 r	25.8 r	14.4 r	15.4 r	21.9 r
3rd quarter p	98 r	26.6 r	38.3 r	49.5 r	13.2 r	17.6 r	20.7 r	16.2 r	16.1 r	25.9 r
4th quarter p	93	30.8	39.0	62.4	16.8	15.0	29.9	15.4	14.8	25.6
1971 January	98	40.7	45.1	53.3	17.3	22.9	..	15.5	17.8	22.2
February	87	42.7	44.3	53.7	17.8	15.7	22.7	15.8	16.0	22.3
March	89	40.5	40.2	56.0	16.2	11.6	29.2	18.4	16.2	26.9
April	93	42.6	38.9	63.6	18.4	15.7	30.3	16.3	17.0	22.7
May	98	49.2	43.2	73.7	22.2	21.6	32.3	15.6	17.3	22.2
June	95	43.3	38.7	67.9	9.3	11.6	16.8	15.2	16.2	22.6
July	101	40.6	43.5	62.7	12.5	20.9	17.8	15.2	16.1	23.0
August	105	36.5	42.5	56.7	11.0	15.4	16.2	15.1	16.4	22.2
September	97	31.8	40.1	49.0	14.8	14.6	20.8	19.5	17.0	28.5
October	104	30.5	38.7	49.4	16.9	14.4	28.4	18.2	15.7	28.0
November	92	32.4	37.8	57.2	18.5	14.1	32.6	16.6	15.1	24.8
December	93	32.5	39.1	55.7	12.8	14.5	18.9	12.7	14.7	20.4
1972 January	96	33.3	42.0	52.5	15.4	20.4	19.7	14.6	16.8	23.0
February	90 r	35.1	41.6	52.4	18.0	15.1	24.9	16.1	15.5	25.0
March	94	37.7	41.2	53.4	20.7	15.5	29.5	18.1	15.9	28.5
April	86 r	40.2 r	39.7 r	54.5 r	16.6 r	14.8 r	22.1 r	14.2 r	16.2 r	21.0 r
May	84 r	43.2 r	40.6 r	67.7 r	17.5 r	15.4	35.8 r	14.5 r	14.6 r	22.7 r
June	86 r	35.7 r	34.0 r	65.1 r	6.9	8.6	19.5 r	14.4	15.3 r	22.1 r
July	99 r	30.3 r	33.9 r	56.7 r	9.5 r	16.4 r	15.6 r	15.0 r	16.5 r	23.9 r
August	99 r	32.0 r	41.0 r	55.2 r	17.8 r	23.7 r	23.1 r	16.1 r	16.6 r	24.7 r
September	94 r	26.6 r	38.3 r	49.5 r	12.2 r	12.6 r	23.3 r	17.7 r	15.3 r	29.0 r
October p	95 r	26.5 r	38.1 r	52.2 r	18.2 r	14.7 r	32.5 r	18.2 r	15.0 r	29.8 r
November p	93 r	30.2 r	38.5 r	61.5 r	20.3 r	15.5 r	36.6 r	16.6 r	15.1 r	27.3 r
December p	91	30.8	39.0	62.4	11.9	14.9	20.6	11.4	14.4	19.7

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HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Index of production

In the three months ended January 1973 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the three months ended October 1972 and 7 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1972.

Excluding warp knitting, the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 7 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holiday or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

1964	109	
1965	114	
1966	114	
1967	114	
1968	132	
1969	147	140
1970	149	144
1971	147	140
1972	154 p	148 p

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1969 1st quarter	133	143	124
2nd quarter	145	153	138
3rd quarter	143	144	136
4th quarter	166	147	161
1970 1st quarter	138	153	133
2nd quarter	143	146	138
3rd quarter	144	146	140
4th quarter	170	151	164
1971 1st quarter	133	145	123
2nd quarter	145	149	138
3rd quarter	145	149	140
4th quarter	165	148	159
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter	150	154	145
4th quarter p	176	156	171
1971 July	139	156	133
August	132	144	129
September	163	146	158
October	176	145	168
November	175	144	170
December	144	148	140
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July	138	156	133
August	137	150	134
September	174	156	169
October p	181	150	176
November p	190	156	184
December p	158	163	153
1973 January p	131	157	122

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Sales in the carpet industry in January

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in January was provisionally estimated to have been 31 per cent more than in January 1972, assuming 23 working days in January 1973 and 21 in January 1972.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors.

The Wholesale Price Index for carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

	Index of manufacturers' sales of carpets	Wholesale price index
Average for year ended December 1963	100	100
1969—Year ended December	154	114.4
1970—Year ended December	167	119.3
1971—Year ended December	180	125.3
1972—Year ended December	207 r	134.3*
1971—Quarter ended September	168	126.2
Quarter ended December	217	126.7
1972—Quarter ended September	199	135.2
Quarter ended December	258 r	143.1*
1971—September	205	126.4
October	212	126.6
November	227	126.7
December	212	126.7
1972—July	182	132.2
August	184	135.7
September	231	137.7
October	245	137.9
November	267	145.5
December	264 r	145.7*
1973—January	204	149.6*

* Provisional.

Inquiries to: 01-799 5688, ext. 111.

Cinema admissions and takings in December

During December, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.30 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £0.92 million, The comparable figures for December 1971 were 2.58 million and £0.93 million respectively.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Materials prices rose sharply in second half of 1972

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

AFTER an increase of 1½ per cent during the first half of 1972, the index of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose strongly throughout the second half. Compared with 4¾ per cent during 1971, the rise during the year amounted to 14 per cent. The increase in output prices of manufactured products tended to accelerate during 1972 up to the imposition of the prices standstill in November, and the index for home sales of products of manufacturing industry rose 6¾ per cent during the year, compared with 6 per cent in 1971.

Basic materials and fuel

During the first half of the year, the index for all manufacturing industry showed no clear trend, rising by 1½ per cent altogether, but from July the index rose substantially in each month. Probably approaching half the increase of 14 per cent between December 1971 and December 1972 was attributable to higher sterling prices as a consequence of the floating of the pound from June.

Commodity analysis of the increase in manufacturing industry's material and fuel prices (Table Ai) shows that the main impact on the overall index came from higher prices in the foodstuffs and tobacco group. Prices of raw wool and of hides and skins more than doubled during 1972. The wool increase accounted for about a quarter of the change in the overall index but that for hides and skins much less because of the relatively small importance of these commodities. Rubber prices started to advance rapidly in the second half of the year and were 41 per cent higher in December than 12 months before. Prices of other products except ferrous ores and metals increased during 1972.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry

Increases during 1972 in index numbers of materials and fuel purchased, shown in Table Aii, were greater than in 1971 for all sectors with the exception of steel. In four sectors percentage increases, most unusually, were in double figures. These included the textile industries, where the upsurge in wool prices mainly accounted for the increase of 35 per cent, and clothing and footwear, where the rise of 19 per cent reflected higher prices for textile industry products as well as higher leather prices associated with the doubling of prices for hides and skins. The index for the food manufacturing industries rose 14 per cent, with imported materials and home produced (including packaging materials and fuel) rising to approximately the same extent. The index for the timber industries rose 13 per cent during the year.

Increases in index numbers for other sectors of manufacturing industry were less substantial, and were in the 5½ to 8 per cent range. The relatively low rate of increase in the engineering sectors largely reflected a tendency for metal prices both ferrous and non ferrous to rise more slowly than those of most other materials.

The price index of construction materials rose 9½ per cent during 1972. Virtually all of the wide range of materials included went up, with particularly heavy increases among bricks and timber. The greater importance of these products in the housebuilding sector than in general construction is reflected in a greater rise, of 11 per cent, in the price index of housebuilding materials.

TABLE 1 **1963 = 100**

1968 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		Annual averages					Percentage changes				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Materials purchased by manufacturing industry										
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	117.3	121.4	126.2	132.6	139.7	+ 9.1	+ 3.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.4
	Basic materials	117.0	121.6	126.2	131.2	138.4	+10.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	+ 4.0	+ 5.5
	†Fuel	119.7	120.1	125.7	140.9	147.8	+ 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	+12.1	+ 4.9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	120.5	125.0	128.5	135.6	142.9	+11.3	+ 3.7	+ 2.8	+ 5.5	+ 5.4
	Basic materials other than fuel	120.7	126.1	129.2	134.4	141.8	+13.1	+ 4.5	+ 2.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.5
	Materials and fuel purchased by selected broad sectors of industry										
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	110.6	114.2	122.0	128.2	135.7	+ 4.3	+ 3.3	+ 6.8	+ 5.1	+ 5.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	115.1	116.7	123.7	134.2	137.9	+ 6.2	+ 1.4	+ 6.0	+ 8.5	+ 2.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	114.4	116.7	127.0	139.5	144.9	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.8	+ 9.8	+ 3.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	117.1	125.0	137.9	145.8	152.3	+ 4.6	+ 6.7	+10.3	+ 5.7	+ 4.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	131.6	145.7	153.6	150.4	156.0	+10.3	+10.7	+ 5.4	− 2.1	+ 3.7
361	Electrical machinery industry	124.9	134.9	147.8	152.0	157.4	+ 7.9	+ 8.0	+ 9.6	+ 2.8	+ 3.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	102.6	103.6	104.0	108.6	127.2	+ 7.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	+17.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	110.4	115.8	120.4	126.8	140.7	+ 5.7	+ 4.9	+ 4.0	+ 5.3	+11.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	120.3	126.9	134.6	142.9	153.3	+ 8.1	+ 5.5	+ 6.1	+ 6.2	+ 7.3
481 to 484	Paper industries	115.1	120.7	133.4	141.3	144.0	+ 7.3	+ 4.9	+10.5	+ 5.9	+ 1.9
Order XX	Construction materials	114.8	119.1	129.2	141.7	151.6	+ 5.2	+ 3.7	+ 8.5	+ 9.7	+ 7.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	116.8	121.5	131.4	143.5	154.2	+ 6.1	+ 4.0	+ 8.1	+ 9.2	+ 7.5

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

TABLE 2 **1963 = 100**

1968 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		Annual averages					Percentage changes				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Output of manufactured products										
Orders III to XIX	Total sales	116.7	120.9	128.8	139.4	147.1	+5.0	+3.6	+ 6.5	+ 8.2	+ 5.5
	Home sales	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.7	145.0	+4.0	+3.9	+ 6.6	+ 7.8	+ 5.3
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	115.1	118.6	127.0	138.5	147.5	+5.3	+3.0	+ 7.1	+ 9.1	+ 6.5
	Home sales	112.4	115.9	124.6	135.6	144.2	+3.9	+3.1	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 6.3
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry										
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home sales	114.5	118.6	128.2	140.1	145.9	+4.2	+3.6	+ 8.1	+ 9.3	+ 4.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	108.1	109.6	115.2	123.3	129.3	+4.2	+1.4	+ 5.1	+ 7.0	+ 4.9
	Home sales	105.4	106.4	111.2	120.2	126.3	+3.2	+0.9	+ 4.5	+ 8.1	+ 5.1
311 and 312	Steel industries: Total sales	107.5	113.2	130.4	140.5	147.1	+2.0	+5.3	+15.2	+ 7.7	+ 4.7
	Home sales	107.1	112.4	130.1	141.2	149.0	+0.9	+4.9	+15.7	+ 8.5	+ 5.5
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	116.0	119.7	129.0	142.4	152.0	+5.2	+3.2	+ 7.8	+10.4	+ 6.7
	Home sales	113.1	117.4	128.0	138.8	147.1	+3.8	+3.8	+ 9.0	+ 8.4	+ 6.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	115.1	119.9	131.7	144.3	153.2	+3.2	+4.2	+ 9.8	+ 9.6	+ 6.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	112.4	116.3	126.4	135.1	140.5	+4.6	+3.5	+ 8.7	+ 6.9	+ 4.0
Order XIII	Textile industries: Total sales	108.7	112.8	116.9	122.5	131.2	+3.6	+3.8	+ 3.6	+ 4.8	+ 7.1
	Home sales	107.8	111.5	115.8	121.3	130.7	+3.6	+3.4	+ 3.9	+ 4.7	+ 7.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	108.9	111.5	115.6	122.5	129.8	+1.6	+2.4	+ 3.7	+ 6.0	+ 6.0
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	118.7	122.7	130.9	143.6	155.1	+5.7	+3.4	+ 6.7	+ 9.7	+ 8.0
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	113.1	118.2	130.5	139.9	148.1	+5.1	+4.5	+10.4	+ 7.2	+ 5.9
Order XX	New construction‡	118	124	131	142	159 p	+4.4	+5.1	+ 5.6	+ 8.4	+12.0

‡ Index of building costs.

Output prices

The monthly increases in the prices index for home sales of manufactured products tended to speed up during the first part of the year, from under ½ per cent in the closing months of 1971 to ¾ per cent by mid 1972. In the 12 months up to July, which covered the first phase of the CBI initiative on price restraint the index rose by 4¼ per cent. Under the CBI scheme, the bulk of the biggest 200 member companies gave undertakings to do their utmost to avoid prices increases and keep unavoidable increases to a limit of 5 per cent in the 12 months ended July 31, 1972.

The second phase of the CBI scheme, with undertakings in similar form given by rather fewer firms, covered the three months ended October 31, 1972. In these months (July to October 1972) the rate of change in the index for manufactured products increased to ¾ per cent a month. This acceleration probably mainly reflected the feeding through into output prices of some higher materials costs following the depreciation of sterling after June.

The prices standstill imposed by the Government from November 6 had little effect on the November index, which rose ¾ per cent, since the bulk of price changes are normally effective from the first few days of each month. In December the increase in the index fell to ½ per cent. The increase amounted to 6¾ per cent during the year as a whole, with all sections of manufacturing industry contributing to the rise, as shown in Table Bi.

Output of broad sections of industry (Home sales)

Table Bii gives end year to end year price changes in price index numbers for home sales of selected broad sectors of industry.

The index for the food manufacturing industries rose 5½ per cent, compared with 6½ per cent during 1971, with the major rises, each of 14 per cent, taking place in grain milling, animal and poultry foods, and in the bacon curing, meat and fish products industries.

Among the non-food sectors, there were substantial increases, more than in 1971, in the three sectors where materials prices rose the most during the year—the textile industries, clothing and footwear, and the timber industries. The rate of increase in the index for the paper industries also speeded up amounting to 7¼ per cent against 4¾ per cent during 1971. Increases in the index for the engineering industries of 7 per cent, and within this group in mechanical and in electrical engineering, were much the same as in 1971. There was some slackening of the rate of increase in steel and chemical industry product prices.

Table C analyses the number and size of price changes in individual quotations used to construct the output price series (other than food, drink and tobacco). With the overall change in output prices a little higher than that in the preceding year, the proportion of prices increased rose a little to 74 per cent. The most substantial change was in an increase in the proportion of price increases in the 4 to 6 per cent band, from 17½ per cent of all increases to 26 per cent of increases, with corresponding reductions in the under 4 per cent and 6 to 10 per cent ranges.

However, the proportion of increased quotations in the 4 to 6 per cent range tended to be lower than in 1971 in industries where output prices accelerated last year; in these industries there were more increases in excess of 10 per cent in 1972.

(Text continued on page 716)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE A (i): COMMODITIES REPRESENTED IN THE INDEX FOR ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Commodity	Percentage change December 1971 to December 1972	Effect on price index of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry
Ores and metals:		
Ferrous	−1.8	−0.1
Non-ferrous	+ 8.5	+ 1.3
Crude petroleum	+ 3.1	+ 0.5
Other mineral products	+ 6.5	+ 0.6
Raw wool	+142.0	+ 4.8
Other textile materials	+ 13.6	+ 0.6
Timber	+ 17.1	+ 0.8
Paper-making materials	+ 6.0	+ 0.6
Oils, oilseeds, nuts and kernels	+ 10.3	+ 0.3
Hides and skins	+112.2	+ 1.2
Natural rubber	+ 40.7	+ 0.4
Foodstuffs and tobacco	+ 15.8	+ 6.7
Other materials	+ 19.8	+ 0.4
Fuel	+ 4.0	+ 0.8
Total—Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	+ 13.9	+18.7

TABLE B (i): ANALYSIS OF INDEX OF ALL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

Industry Group	Percentage change December 1971 to December 1972	Effect on price index of all manufactured products
Food, drink and tobacco (III)	+ 4.5	+2.0
Coal and petroleum products (IV)	+ 7.4	+0.3
Chemicals and allied industries (V)	+ 7.0	+0.5
Metal manufactures (VI)	+ 7.7	+0.2
Mechanical engineering (VII)	+ 6.8	+1.0
Electrical engineering (IX)	+ 4.6	+0.5
Other engineering and allied industries (VIII, X, XI and XII)	+ 9.2	+1.9
Textiles (XIII)	+12.4	+0.8
Clothing and footwear (XV)	+ 7.9	+0.6
Timber, furniture, etc. (XVII)	+11.1	+0.5
Paper, printing and publishing (XVIII)	+ 6.4	+0.5
Other manufactures (XIV XVI and XIX)	+ 7.1	+0.6
Total—All manufactured products—Home sales	+ 6.7	+9.4

TABLE A (ii): PURCHASES BY BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY

Sector	Index Numbers 1963 = 100 December 1971	December 1972	Percentage change
All manufacturing industry	134.2	152.9	+13.9
Food manufacturing	132.7	151.1	+13.9
Manufacturing: other than food, drink and tobacco	136.1	154.3	+13.4
Chemicals and allied	134.8	143.4	+ 6.4
Steel industries	140.8	148.6	+ 5.5
Mechanical engineering	147.4	155.9	+ 5.8
Electrical engineering	149.0	160.6	+ 7.8
Electrical machinery	152.2	160.8	+ 5.7
Textiles	111.3	150.8	+35.5
Clothing and footwear	128.8	153.6	+19.3
Timber	145.4	163.8	+12.7
Paper	141.6	150.6	+ 6.4
Construction	145.2	159.2	+ 9.6
House building	147.1	163.6	+11.2

TABLE B (ii): OUTPUT OF BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY

Sector	Index numbers 1963 = 100.. December 1971	December 1972	Percentage change
All manufactured products —Home sales	140.3	149.7	+ 6.7
Food manufacturing	143.6	151.7	+ 5.6
Manufacturing: other than food, drink and tobacco	138.4	149.2	+ 7.8
Chemicals and allied industries	122.3	129.7	+ 6.1
Steel industries	143.7	151.1	+ 5.1
Engineering and allied industries	141.6	151.5	+ 7.0
Mechanical engineering	147.7	157.6	+ 6.7
Electrical engineering	136.3	142.6	+ 4.6
Textile industries	123.3	139.5	+13.1
Clothing and footwear	124.6	134.5	+ 7.9
Timber	147.5	163.8	+11.1
Paper	142.2	152.5	+ 7.2

TABLE C. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PRICE QUOTATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS, DECEMBER 1971-DECEMBER 1972

SIC Order	Total quotations	Quotations unchanged No.	%	Quotations increased No.	%	Increased Under 2%	2%-4%	4%-6%	6%-8%	8%-10%	Over 10%	Quotations decreased No.	%
Coal and Petroleum Products, Chemical and Allied Industries (IV and V)	1,274	421	*33.0*	787	*61.8*	27	97	173	105	83	302	66	*5.2*
Metal Manufactures (VI)	647	40	*6.2*	586	*90.6*	26	71	309	68	29	83	21	*3.2*
Engineering and Electrical Goods (VII, VIII and IX)	3,375	765	*22.7*	2,443	*72.4*	87	148	696	323	307	882	167	*4.9*
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering and Vehicles (X and XI)	336	73	*21.7*	252	*75.0*	8	28	60	40	24	92	11	*3.3*
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (XII)	1,126	227	*20.2*	873	*77.5*	8	58	341	118	95	253	26	*2.3*
Textile Industries other than Clothing (XIII)	1,162	200	*17.2*	872	*75.0*	26	87	112	89	79	479	90	*7.8*
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (XIV)	60	3	*5.0*	57	*95.0*	—	4	6	8	10	29	—	—
Clothing and Footwear (XV)	613	166	*27.1*	410	*66.9*	12	56	53	58	50	181	37	*6.0*
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. (XVI)	685	139	*20.3*	537	*78.4*	13	54	133	54	54	229	9	*1.3*
Timber, Furniture, etc. (XVII)	442	63	*14.3*	361	*81.7*	4	16	44	54	53	190	18	*4.0*
Paper Printing and Publishing (XVIII)	718	155	*21.6*	547	*76.2*	38	42	111	87	74	195	16	*2.2*
Other Manufacturing Industries (XIX)	770	176	*22.9*	564	*73.2*	20	75	121	80	50	218	30	*3.9*
1971/72 Total	11,208	2,428	*21.7*	8,289	*74.0*	269	736	2,159	1,084	908	3,133	491	*4.3*
1970/71	10,349	2,378	*23.0*	7,258	*70.1*	399	669	1,270	1,197	996	2,727	713	*6.9*
1969/70	10,166	1,855	*18.2*	7,957	*78.3*	473	537	1,071	1,052	907	3,917	354	*3.5*
1968/9	9,280	3,015	*32.5*	5,772	*62.2*	536	735	1,276	986	640	1,599	493	*5.3*
1967/8	9,091	3,189	*35.1*	5,340	*58.7*	571	894	1,497	936	555	887	562	*6.2*

Chart 1
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

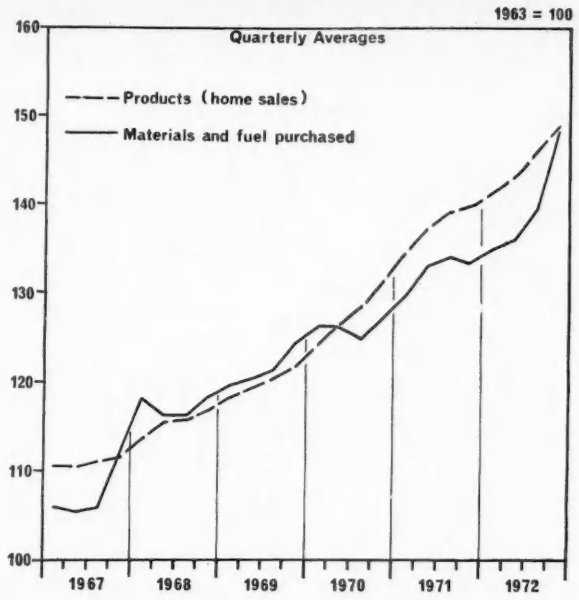


Chart 3
FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Chart 2
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (OTHER THAN FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO)

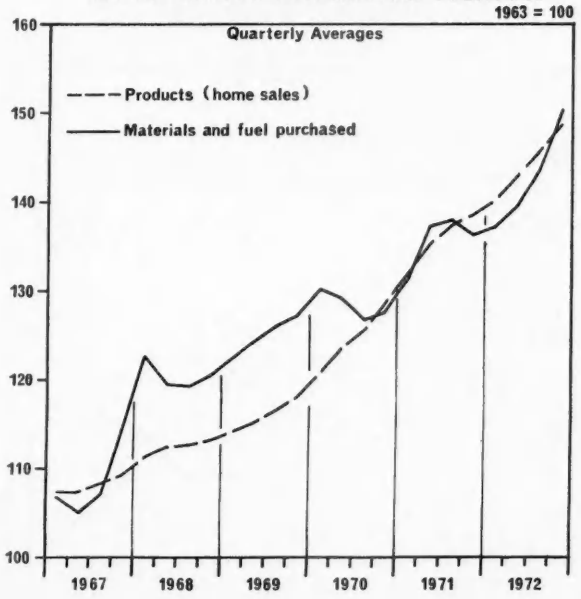
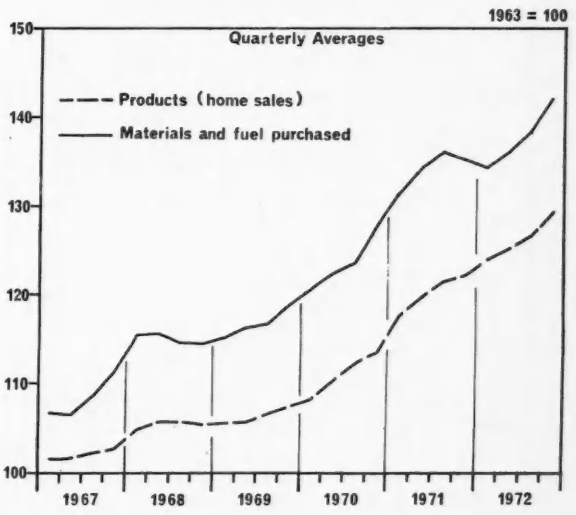


Chart 4
CHEMICALS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES



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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

Chart 5
STEEL INDUSTRIES

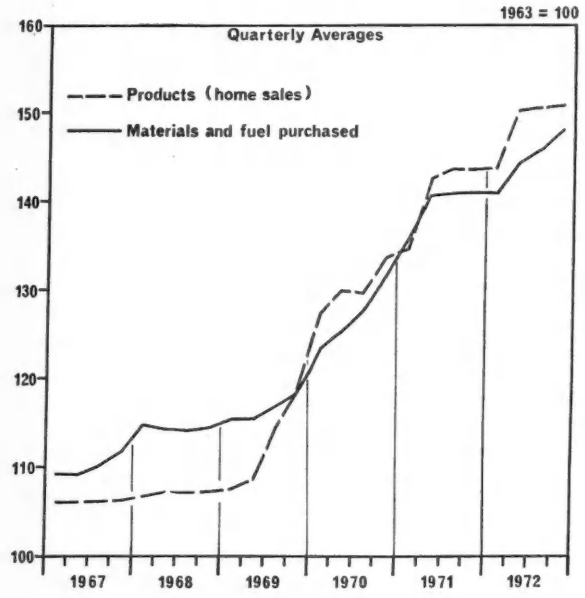


Chart 6
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Chart 7
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

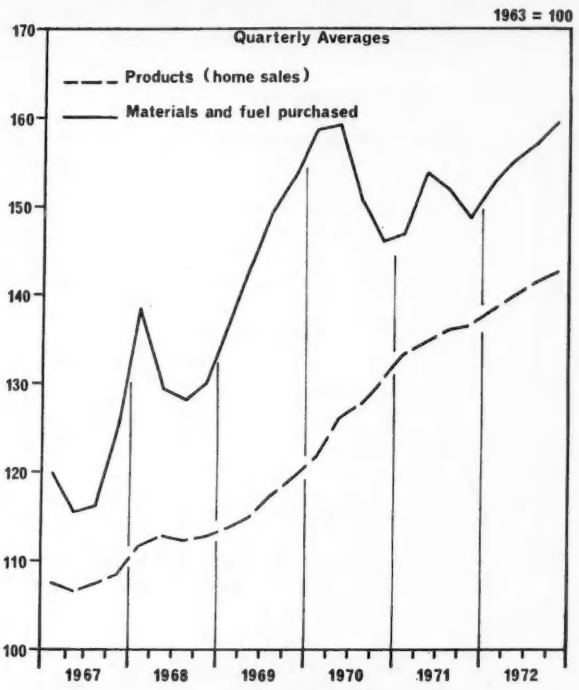
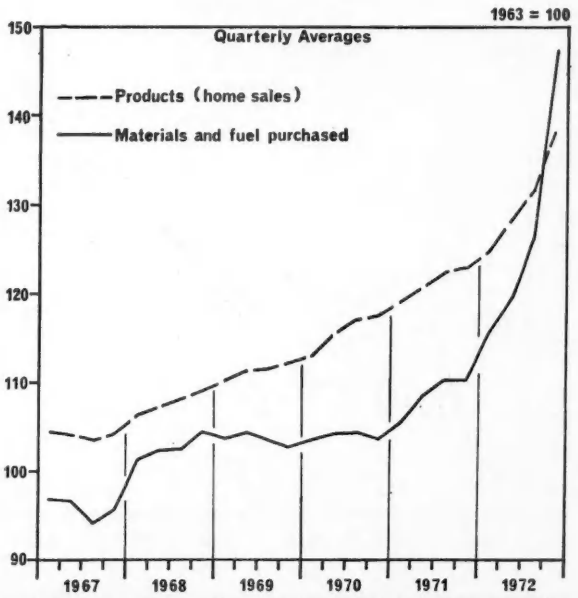


Chart 8
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES



Notes on Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—1963 = 100

(1) The index for an individual commodity is its current home market price expressed as a percentage of its annual average home market price in 1963.

(2) The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of nearly 12,000 closely defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom industry. In building up the index numbers, price movements are combined in proportion to the value of net purchases or net sales in 1963. This use of net weights means that the price movements used to compile the index number for a particular sector of industry are only those which relate to transactions between this sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded.

(3) The weights have been derived from the Census of Production, short-term statistics of production, the Trade Accounts, information supplied by trade associations and from various other sources.

(4) Commodity price index numbers are combined into the index numbers of materials purchased by and output of broad sectors of industry in Tables 1 and 2. The index numbers of materials purchased by industry include imported materials. Few indicators of export prices are available, but where possible export unit value index numbers have been used in their absence to construct index numbers of total sales. The price index numbers of total sales are consequently less reliable than those of home market sales.

(5) Commodity index numbers in general relate to a 'principal product' (or a group of principal products) of an industry as defined in the Census of Production; the weights used in compiling the index numbers include the value of sales of the principal products of an industry by undertakings classified to other Census industries.

Chart 9
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES

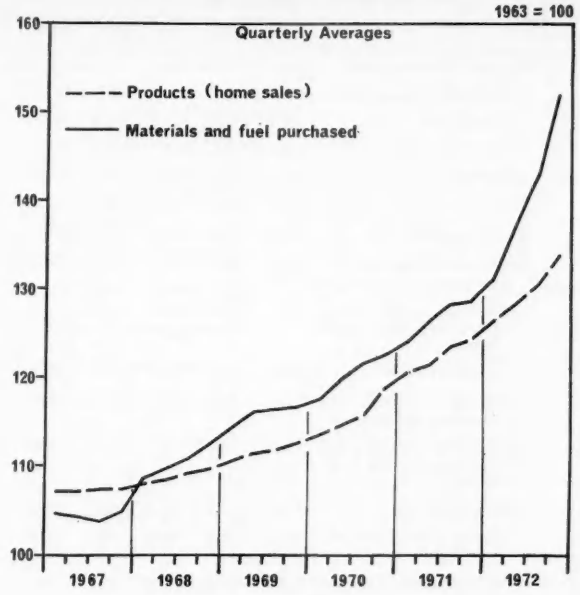


Chart 10
TIMBER INDUSTRIES

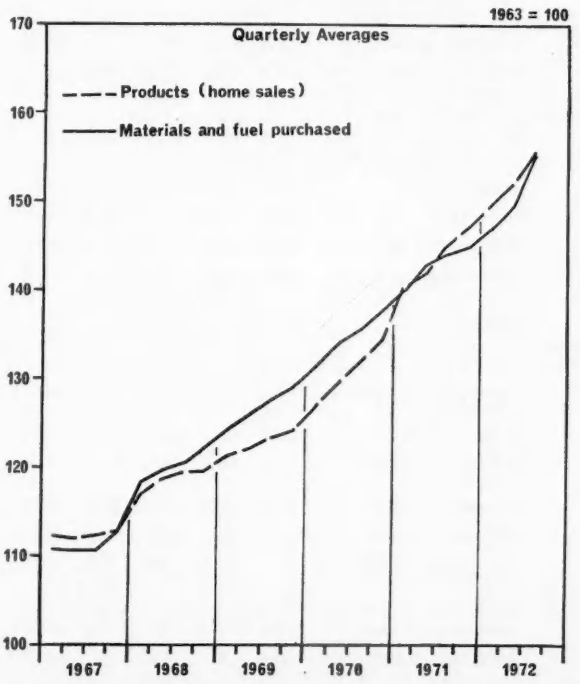


Chart 11
PAPER INDUSTRIES

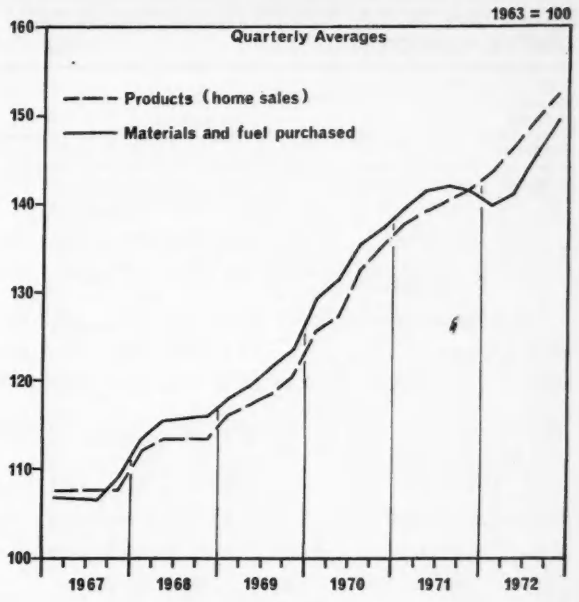
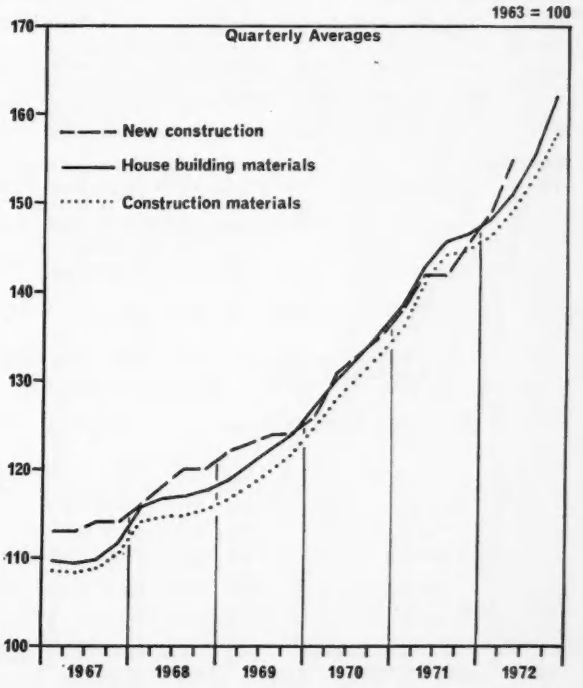


Chart 12
BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING



(6) In determining the weights used in calculating index numbers which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to prices series which may be expected to move similarly.

(7) As far as possible 'delivered' prices are used in compiling the index numbers of materials purchased by industry; 'ex-works' prices are used in compiling the index numbers of commodities produced in the United Kingdom, unless it is the normal custom of the trade to quote delivered prices. The prices are exclusive of purchase tax but include any subsidy paid to or duty paid by the producer.

(8) Where the price for an item ceases to be available and the item is replaced by a substitute, an adjustment is made to maintain comparability.

(9) To facilitate further calculation the index numbers are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Commodity index numbers are revised to take account of errors or very late notification of price changes, but unless these revisions are exceptionally important they are not carried through to the index numbers of purchases and output of sectors of industries in Tables 1 and 2.

(10) The series of wholesale price index numbers based on 1963 = 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 14, 1969. Previously the index numbers were based on 1954 = 100, and the differences between this series and the new series were explained in an article in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 21, 1969.

(11) Details of the constituent items and weights used in the construction of the index numbers in Tables 1 and 2 may be obtained on application.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE (3a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification References		Annual averages				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Production of Mining and Quarrying:						
101	Coal	112.9	114.1	130.1	153.3	167.7
	Domestic coal	116.2	119.1	132.2	141.5	156.6
102/1	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	99.8	100.7	104.2	108.7	115.0
	Coated limestone roadstone	106.9	111.1	116.3	127.8	136.5
102/2	Slates	119.3	120.6	124.7	150.5	160.9
103/3	Sand and Gravel—ex-pit or works	111.4	113.4	120.1	137.2	143.4
109/3	Salt	95.6	95.6	98.2	111.0	119.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco:						
211/1	Flour	121.7	122.5	123.0	130.1	138.8
216	Sugar, refined	93.9	97.0	95.0	108.8	114.4
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	115.0	123.9	135.4	145.5	154.9
231	Beer	130.4	140.0	146.6	153.5	160.3
240	Tobacco	127.9	138.4	138.8	139.8	140.5
Coal and Petroleum Products:						
262	Motor spirit, two star (including duty)	131.6	145.1	147.2	154.6	157.0
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	114.0	110.3	112.4	139.9	144.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)	130.0	141.9	142.8	149.6	151.7
263	Lubricating oils and greases	111.7	110.5	114.5	129.9	135.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries:						
271	General chemicals	102.9	104.1	107.2	114.7	117.9
	Acetic acid, B.S.S. 576—1950	97.8	97.8	99.7	102.3	105.9
	Acetone, B.S. 509—1964	103.8	105.1	106.9	105.3	105.3
	Aluminium sulphate (14 per cent Al_2O_3)	119.2	119.2	121.8	132.7	140.5
	Barium carbonate, precipitated 98/99 per cent in powder form	115.7	124.0	134.0	153.6	172.2
	Benzole, pure, B.S.S. 135/2—1963	84.0	88.3	93.3	85.9	81.2
	Butanol, B.S.S. 508—1966	96.7	94.0	94.9	93.7	93.7
	Ethyl alcohol, industrial, B.S. 507—1966 (P.B.S.)	107.1	107.2	110.7	117.7	124.9
	Hydrogen peroxide, 130vol.	100.0	100.0	105.1	113.3	118.1
	Liquid chlorine	105.8	109.3	116.4	128.6	134.3
	Methanol	109.5	109.5	114.6	120.6	120.6
	Nitric acid, concentrated 100 per cent	97.2	96.5	104.5	118.3	129.4
	Phenols and salts	82.3	82.3	86.2	86.8	86.9
	Phosphorus and compounds	104.4	104.4	108.3	136.8	144.8
	Salicylic acid, technical or commercial grade	117.4	120.0	120.0	138.0	138.0
	Soda ash, light, ex-works	113.7	117.2	129.3	144.1	153.9
	Sodium cyanide, 98/99 per cent	103.5	105.7	113.2	122.2	128.3
	Sodium sulphide, solid, 60/62 per cent	109.3	110.4	113 6	131.2	140.5
	Titanium dioxide	111.7	111.9	118.6	127.2	132.6
	Trichlorethylene, metal degreasing	110.6	114.1	124.6	146.2	151.7
	Tri-tolyl phosphate	99.8	100.0	106.4	110.7	114.2
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	93.8	94.7	104.7	117.0	113.8
	Pharmaceutical preparations	95.5	94.8	96.7	101.1	107.1
273	Toilet preparations	121.2	124.3	131.1	141.8	154.7
274	Paint	103.9	104.8	111.1	124.8	134.0
275	Glycerine	151.6	130.6	127.4	133.3	140.6
	Soap	116.1	121.3	131.6	142.5	152.9
	Soapless detergents	102.2	105.6	110.9	117.1	121.6
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	95.7	96.5	99.6	103.8	106.8
	Cellulose, acetate sheet, commercial clear, transparent	106.7	108.4	117.7	127.8	129.8
	Laminated materials	106.7	108.7	117.7	126.1	131.6
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics; moulding powders	108.2	110.1	118.8	124.5	124.5
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymer moulding powders	78.5	79.2	78.6	80.1	80.5
277	Dyes and dyestuffs	113.3	120.6	131.4	152.6	155.5
	Pigments and earth colours, inorganic	118.3	125.0	133.3	138.9	151.4
279/1	Principal Products of Polishes industry	120.1	125.0	131.4	141.7	149.6
279/3	Explosives, private sector only, including sporting ammunition, permitted explosives and electric detonators	116.0	123.8	139.9	159.9	182.0
279/4	Formulated pesticides	106.3	105.3	107.2	111.1	117.5
279/7	Photographic paper and film, and photochemical materials	117.6	118.3	121.9	129.0	135.5
Iron and Steel and Other Metals:						
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	102.2	106.1	122.5	133.4	140.9
	Tinplate	108.3	112.5	127.4	140.7	148.4
	Finished steel	107.3	113.0	130.9	141.4	148.8
	Heavy bars and sections	105.9	111.5	129.8	143.3	151.2
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	106.0	108.2	125.2	140.1	150.6
312	Steel tubes	113.4	118.5	139.8	154.9	166.1
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	113.5	117.5	128.9	144.5	156.2
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	106.0	110.7	123.8	137.7	149.9
321	Aluminium: Rolled	128.0	125.1	142.7	148.9	153.3
	Aluminium: Extruded and drawn	125.5	134.1	142.2	152.0	157.0
	Aluminium: Castings	124.2	139.2	152.6	160.0	168.3
	Aluminium: Forgings	116.6	120.7	132.0	140.0	142.4
322	Brass ingots, 65/35 B.S.S. 1400-B 3, delivered	201.9	247.4	258.0	202.2	198.7
Mechanical Engineering:						
331	Agricultural machinery	112.4	116.5	126.7	138.3	150.2
333	Pumps, valves compressors etc	129.5	136.1	154.0	170.7	181.5
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	116.2	120.3	129.6	142.3	154.0
337/2	Cranes	114.5	117.3	125.9	133.5	141.8
339/6	Portable power tools	108.0	111.0	120.2	128.6	135.7
Surgical Instruments and Appliances, etc.						
353/1	Dental goods	123.8	128.3	138.1	143.6	153.6
	Artificial teeth	109.7	113.7	124.6	130.1	158.1
	Dental equipment	129.3	135.6	143.8	159.6	168.9
	Dental instruments	123.3	132.7	148.4	168.6	180.3
Electrical Goods:						
365/1	Gramophone records and tape recordings	104.0	104.2	105.0	112.5	121.8
368	Domestic electrical appliances	104.2	104.4	109.8	118.3	123.9
	Electric cookers	100.4	101.4	102.6	109.5	121.7

TABLE (3a). *continued*

1968 Standard Industrial Classification References		Annual averages				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Fires and space heaters	111.8	113.5	119.8	130.2	136.8
	Cleaners and polishers	103.0	101.8	109.6	121.8	125.8
	Electric refrigerators	100.2	100.0	103.6	108.7	111.7
Other Metal Goods:						
391	Tools and implements	117.8	124.1	138.0	150.5	162.1
392	Cutlery and tableware	117.6	120.6	131.6	142.3	154.4
	Knives, scissors, etc.	122.6	125.2	136.1	148.9	159.4
	Razor blades	98.9	101.4	109.4	117.0	127.0
	Spoons and forks	136.8	141.3	157.6	169.6	185.6
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	137.1	143.8	159.5	180.1	190.5
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	110.2	115.7	130.3	143.5	152.7
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	102.1	103.5	108.3	117.7	120.8
Textiles:						
411	Man-made fibres	86.3	87.3	89.6	92.6	93.3
412, 414/5 and 415	All man-made fibres yarns	100.0	102.1	108.4	116.7	125.1
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	130.4	135.3	143.5	155.1	168.1
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	123.8	133.1	144.0	152.6	164.1
	Loomstate man-made fibres fabrics	106.2	108.5	113.5	119.4	126.2
413/6	Linen cloth	123.3	126.1	137.0	144.8	155.9
	Light linen	128.6	128.9	140.0	146.2	157.9
414/1	Wool tops	84.2	85.9	79.9	73.4	114.6
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	96.6	99.6	100.1	100.0	128.2
416	Rope, twine and net	95.6	98.8	104.9	112.7	117.0
	Cordage, cables and ropes	94.6	97.8	104.5	112.6	116.9
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	97.5	98.9	99.2	101.0	105.0
419	Carpets and rugs	110.1	114.4	119.3	125.3	134.3
	Carpets	110.0	114.1	119.0	124.4	133.6
421	Narrow fabrics	110.2	114.2	120.7	131.3	139.8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	103.9	110.2	113.6	125.2	149.3
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	111.5	114.0	119.0	129.4	133.7
Leather and Leather Goods:						
431/1	Leather for footwear	124.0	138.1	136.0	137.3	188.0
432	Travel goods	115.0	119.1	125.1	135.4	144.5
Clothing and Footwear:						
441-449	Made-up clothing	108.5	111.3	115.3	122.1	128.4
441	Weatherproof outerwear	105.5	106.6	108.9	112.8	115.7
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	107.5	109.3	114.5	126.0	132.9
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	111.6	113.4	117.9	122.7	127.7
445/1	Light outerwear	110.9	114.5	116.6	119.1	124.7
450	Footwear	109.5	111.7	115.9	122.9	132.9

1968 Standard Industrial Classification References		Annual averages				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.:						
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	112.8	117.4	124.6	138.7	143.9
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including bricks	109.8	112.2	121.2	136.3	150.6
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	115.3	118.7	125.7	146.7	173.8
	Common building bricks (Fletton) *delivered*	111.8	116.6	135.8	150.4	162.8
	Common Building bricks (Non-Fletton) *ex-works*	120.0	120.2	129.6	147.8	169.5
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	124.5	128.6	141.2	160.1	171.1
463/1	Glass products—other than Flat glass and containers	110.9	113.8	121.4	135.6	145.3
	Flat glass—including safety and silvered glass	104.8	105.9	115.6	130.7	138.9
463/2	Glass containers	110.6	112.6	120.5	137.9	142.6
464	Cement, delivered	109.0	110.5	128.1	154.2	163.3
469/1	Abrasive papers and cloths	113.8	117.4	124.1	135.7	149.1
469/2	Precast concrete products	110.0	111.0	116.5	128.9	134.2
Timber, Furniture, etc.:						
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	108.6	113.1	120.1	130.5	141.3
471/2	Building joinery	124.6	128.7	140.0	157.3	173.6
472	Domestic furniture	117.7	121.2	127.9	138.8	149.8
473	Bedding, etc.	114.9	120.1	130.2	146.1	155.9
Paper and Paper Products:						
481	Paper and board	112.9	117.3	128.3	136.2	142.0
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	114.3	122.7	137.6	148.4	157.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper, etc.	114.2	115.6	126.8	134.5	146.8
	Paper sacks	120.1	117.3	127.6	132.8	143.1
	Paper bags	108.2	113.0	125.1	134.4	149.0
483	Manufactured stationery	113.1	119.9	132.9	146.4	155.8
484/1	Wallpaper	129.7	124.2	143.6	157.7	171.4
Other Manufactured Products:						
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	105.4	110.6	121.0	134.4	139.6
491/2	Rubber goods—other than tyres and tubes	108.0	114.2 r	125.6	139.0	146.1
492	Linoleum and felt base	126.9	130.1	138.6	150.9	155.1
493	Brushes and brooms	110.9	115.0	124.9	132.0	143.4
494/1	Toys and games	114.7	118.8	127.3	141.3	155.6
	Metal toys	112.6	118.9	125.3	142.3	160.7
	Dolls and soft toys	112.1	118.3	125.8	143.2	157.6
	Pedal cars, children's tricycles, etc.	119.7	122.0	132.1	160.2	177.5
494/2	Perambulators, folders and pushchairs	113.9	120.5	125.2	138.9	147.4
494/3	Sports equipment	111.1	113.3	117.4	122.5	129.6
495/1	Pens and pencils	112.8	115.3	118.5	128.4	135.0
	Pencils—Non-mechanical	120.8	125.5	133.4	153.6	159.5
495/2	Stationers' goods—other than pens and pencils	111.8	114.8	121.0	131.9	139.3
496/2	Plastics products—other than components and accessories	90.5	93.8	98.7	104.2	107.5

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3 (b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	Annual averages				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hides and skins	130.6	155.9	133.2	139.6	246.7
Imported	126.6	150.2	135.0	145.2	225.0
Native	135.9	163.7	130.8	131.8	276.4
Non-ferrous metals					
Aluminium virgin ingot, delivered	129.3	137.6	143.7	144.4	132.1
Copper†	224.3	265.0	255.8	192.6	185.5
Lead†	160.5	193.3	202.9	166.5	193.1
Nickel refined, delivered§	140.5	157.3	189.3	192.2r	195.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	145.5	159.5	170.9	160.5	168.1
Zinc†	144.8	157.8	163.0	167.8	199.6
Oils, resins and gums					
Palm oil, cif in bulk	92.8	97.1	125.2	128.3r	..
Palm oil, crude, ex-refinery in bulk	94.7	101.1	141.3	141.6	116.0
Whale oil, crude	145.2	140.0	172.7	139.1	125.9
Phosphate rock	119.3	119.4	125.5	125.3	132.2
Natural rubber	84.9	109.5	89.8	73.5	75.4
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	217.1	186.2	124.9	116.9	108.1

	Annual averages				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Textiles					
Cotton, raw	112.1	104.0	107.9	121.1 r	124.8
American type	113.8	102.9	106.8	123.3 r	128.3
Egyptian type	105.0	108.2	112.1	112.3	111.0
Jute, raw, cif Dundee B.W.B grades	141.4	151.7	147.8	152.0	157.5
B.W.C. grades	152.4	166.8	160.5	165.0 r	171.2
Silk, raw, delivered mill	139.7	138.7	166.8	154.4	177.0
Sisal, East Africa	52.7	52.3	46.1	52.4	66.1
Wool, raw	85.7	83.2	74.3	69.4	113.2
Merino, cif United Kingdom	99.1	92.5	79.7	72.0	119.2
Fine, crossbred, cif United Kingdom	90.1	83.9	74.0	70.0	117.6
Mediumandcoarse, crossbred, cif	67.5	69.2	64.8	67.0	112.6
Timber					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	126.0	133.0	139.1	147.5	167.8
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	124.9	135.4	142.7	147.5	166.7
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	125.6	132.5	138.7	144.5	154.5
Woodpulp, imported	117.4	125.9	142.6	149.5	147.3

† L.M.E. settlement price.
§ Producers' price.

TABLE 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

	Unit of sale	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Non-ferrous metals:						
Aluminium virgin ingot, delivered consumer's works	£ per tonne	230.26	245.02	256.09	257.20	235.24
Copper†	£ per tonne	515.70	611.44	590.28	444.87	428.03
Lead, excluding duty, or premium†	£ per tonne	100.19	120.76	126.78	104.05	120.72
Nickel, refined, 4 tonnes and over, delivered consumer's works	£ per tonne	887.75	994.01	1,215.27	1,233.65 r	1,252.87
Tin, ingot, min. 99.75 per cent†	£ per tonne	1,302.95	1,428.91	1,531.57	1,438.25	1,507.67
Zinc, excluding duty or premium†	£ per tonne	109.42	119.24	123.22	126.92	151.00
Rubber, raw, No. 1 R.S.S., nearest shipment, closing buyers' price	P. per kg	17.08	22.28	18.13	14.39	14.68
Jute, raw, cif Dundee:						
B.W.B. grades	£ per tonne	138.92	151.93	149.43	152.34	157.95
B.W.C. grades	£ per tonne	129.99	144.37	138.88	142.83 r	148.19
Ceylon coir fibre, mattress. Fair ordinary brown, cif basis ports	£ per tonne	44.69	43.32	44.78	51.17	59.58
Woodpulp, cif East Coast, 3 month's payment basis:						
Chemical sulphite, bleached	£ per tonne	56.85	63.11	71.42	76.08	74.47
Chemical sulphite, strong	£ per tonne	51.67	54.38	63.69	68.72	67.27
Chemical sulphate, unbleached Kraft	£ per tonne	48.23	49.70	58.96	62.99	61.66
Mechanical, unbleached	£ per tonne	35.43	35.43	38.41	39.27	37.61

† L.M.E. Settlement price.

In addition to those published in Table 3, index numbers for the following are available on request. The list is provisional

1968 SIC reference MLH	Commodities produced in the United Kingdom
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining; Stone quarrying and mining; Uncoated limestone roadstone; Agricultural ground limestone; Industrial ground limestone; Coated granite and whinstone roadstone; Granite and limestone roadstone; Coated limestone roadstone
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction; China clay; Stourbridge fireclay; Sand and gravel (delivered)
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats
240	Cigarettes; Pipe tobacco
262	Paraffin wax
271	Inorganic chemicals; Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds; Caustic soda; Other sodium compounds; Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds; Inorganic acids; Blacks, carbon and mineral; Phosphorous and compounds; Organic chemicals; Alcohols; Derivatives of hydrocarbons; Nitrogen-function organic compounds; Other organic chemicals; Bleaching materials; Plasticisers
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations; Pharmaceutical preparations the following; Anti-infective agents; Antibiotics; Hormone preparations; Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition; Drugs affecting the nervous system; Analgesics; Aspirin and compounds; Other analgesics; Anti-depressives; Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system; Preparations acting on the alimentary system; Laxatives; Preparations acting on the respiratory system
273	Soapless shampoos; Home permanent waving outfits; Dental preparations; Preparations specifically for men; Make-up; Face powders; Lipsticks; Manicure preparations; Other make-ups; Treatment creams; Face creams; Face and skin lotions; Other toilet preparations; Talcum, baby and other dusting powders
274	Primers and sealers; Undercoats; Varnishes and lacquers; Finishes; Emulsion paints
275	Soap, detergents, candles and glycerine; Toilet and shaving soap; Soap flakes, chips, powders; Soapless detergents—paste and other forms; Oleine, stearine, etc.
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber; Phenolic and cresylic plastics—resins; Amino-plastics-resins; Polyolefin moulding materials; Cellulose acetate and nitrate plastics; Alkyd and polyester resins; Polyvinyl chlorides; PVC-moulding materials; Transparent cellulose wrapping
277	Dyestuffs and pigments; Pigments; Synthetic organic pigments; White lead
279	Other chemical industries; Adhesives; Surgical and Medical dressings; Sanitary towels; Sensitised paper, cloth, etc.; Formulated pesticides; Polishes, mainly for domestic use
311	Steel sheets including electrical and stainless; Electrical steel sheets; Stainless steel sheets; Semi-finished steel; Semi-finished steel for strip mill products, etc.; Semi-finished steel for alloy and stainless products; Semi-finished steel for drop forgings; Semi-finished steel for tubes; Semi-finished steel for forgings; Mild and alloy steel wire rods and bars; Steel sheet piling; Heavy steel rails; Steel plates; Heavy bars and sections; Re-rolled bars and sections; Hot rolled steel strip; Bright steel bars; Cold rolled strip—non-alloy; Alloy bars and rods—black; Alloy bars and rods—bright; Finished stainless steels; High speed, tool and magnet steel; Steel castings; Carbon steel castings; Stainless and heat resisting alloy castings; Other alloy castings; Heavy steel scrap; Steel forgings
312	Steel tubes and fittings; Hot finished steel tubes; Electric conduit tubes; Pipe fittings
313	Automobile iron castings; Other engineers' castings; Malleable iron castings; Cast iron stoves and grates; Building and domestic castings
321	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip; Aluminium blanks, circles, etc.
322	Brass and brass semi-manufactures; Brass strip and sheet and yellow metal; Copper tubes; Copper sheet and strip; Copper scrap
323	Titanium; Cobalt; Lead pipe; Magnesium; Zinc sheets; Bismuth
339	Other miscellaneous machinery
353	Other dental goods
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment; Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment; Domestic television receivers; Domestic radio receivers and car radios; Radiograms; Record players and tape recorders; Domestic radio, television and allied products
368	Domestic electrical cooking appliances; Electric kettles; Domestic electrical heating appliances; Electric water heaters; Wash boilers, etc..; Domestic refrigerators
369	Domestic electric installation materials; Materials used in electrical installations in power stations, etc.
391	Files and rasps; Hand-saws and blades; Pliers, pincers and nippers; Agricultural and horticultural edged tools; Carpenters' and builders' edged tools; Spanners and wrenches
392	Spoons and forks—plated with silver; Spoons and forks—stainless steel; Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades; Domestic, etc. knives; Scissors and tailor's shears; Razor blades
393	Bolts, nuts, screws and rivets; Nuts and bolts
394	Copper wire in coils
399	Metal furniture (including catering equipment); Metal furniture, office and works equipment; Office, works and other metal furniture; Catering equipment; Enamelled domestic hollow-ware; Galvanised domestic hollow-ware; Aluminium domestic hollow-ware; Steel drums; Slide fasteners; Brass manufactures; Plumbers' brass-ware; Domestic oil burning appliances; Metal furnishings for doors and windows; Fire extinguishing apparatus; Sheet metal pressings; Gas water heaters and wash boilers; Gas fires; Gas cookers
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems; All synthetic yarns; All regenerated yarns; Man-made fibres yarns spun on the cotton and flax systems; Cotton yarns
413	Weaving of cotton, linen, silk, and man-made fibres; Loomstate cotton cloth the following: Cambrics, lawns, voiles, etc.; Surgicals, scrims; Canvas, ducks and awnings; Loomstate man-made fabrics the following: Linings; Dress, shirtings and overall cloth; Heavy linen
414	Woven worsted; Wool rags; Blankets; Man-made fibre yarn spun on the worsted system; Worsted yarn; Other woven woollen yarns; Woollen yarns; Pressed wool felt; Woollen and worsted woollen fabric
417	Hose; Men's hose; Women's hose; Children's and infants' socks; Children's hose—nylon; Panti-hose; Knitted underwear and nightwear; Men's knitted underwear; Men's underwear—cotton; Women's knitted underwear and nightwear; Women's underwear and nightwear—cotton; Children's and infants' underwear; Children's underwear—cotton; Knitted outerwear; Women's knitted outerwear; Knitted fabrics; Knitted fabrics—weft; Knitted fabrics—warp
419	Woven carpets; Axminster carpets; Wilton carpets; Tufted carpets; Rugs
421	Elastic webs and cords; Non-elastic fabrics; Petershams, Galloons and ribbons
422	Made-up textiles; Household textiles and handkerchiefs; Sheets and cotton blankets; Towels; Canvas bags for food; Quilts (down and other); Other made-up textiles of canvas
442	Men's and youths' overcoats; Men's and youths' jackets, trousers and suits
443	Women's overcoats; Women's suits, skirts and slacks; Maids' and girls' school and other uniforms
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts and nightwear; Heavy overalls and aprons; Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear; Men's and boys' pyjamas; Shirts—woven fabric Shirts—knitted fabric; Men's and boys' shirts
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear; Dresses and suits—woven fabric; Lingerie; Infant's wear
449	Dress industries, n.e.s.; Corsets, brassieres and swimwear, Swimwear; Corsets; Brassieres; Gloves; Leather gloves
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather; Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers; Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers; Boys', girls' and infants boots and shoes with leather uppers; Boots and shoes—non leather uppers; Slippers and indoor footwear; Sandals
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods; Basic bricks; Non-refractory bricks; Non-refractory bricks (other than fletton common and common building bricks); Facing bricks (non-fletton) ex-works; Non-refractory goods, other than bricks; Roofing tiles, ex-works; Floor quarry tiles; Vitrified pipes and conduits; Building bricks and clay partition blocks
462	Pottery; Sanitary ware and earthenware tiles; Sanitary ware; Earthenware tiles; Domestic earthenware
463	Glass; Domestic glassware; Hand gathered domestic glassware; Glass sheet and plate; Glass, other than containers; Scientific glassware; Illuminating glassware; Glass containers—food; Glass containers—other
469	Abrasives; Building materials, n.e.s.; Sandlime bricks; Lime products; Agricultural lime; Hydrated lime for building and industry; Lump lime for building and industry; Plaster—gypsum; Roofing felt; Thermal insulation materials; Fencing; Precast concrete pipes; Plaster board; Precast concrete flags and kerbs; Precast concrete manholes; Miscellaneous building materials nes
471	Homegrown hardwood, sawn, the following: Ash, Elm; Beech; Oak; Doors; Windows and door frames; Other joinery
472	Furniture and upholstery; Non-upholstered furniture, domestic; Bedroom furniture; Bookcases, bureaux and occasional furniture; Dining room furniture; Kitchen furniture; Upholstered furniture; Three-piece suites; Open wood arm easy chairs
473	Spring interior mattresses; Soft mattresses and pillows excluding foam; Mattresses—plastic; Pillows and cushions of plastic foam
479	Wood wool
481	Paper and board other than building board; Coated paper; Coated paper—off machine; Coated paper—on machine; Printings and writings including newsprint; Food wrapping papers; Kraft wrapping paper; Household and other tissues; Industrial and special purpose papers; Uncoated paper; Uncoated board; Packaging boards; Boards for industrial and special purposes; Coated board
482	Packaging products of paper, board, etc.; Cardboard boxes; Cartons; Cartons—food; Cartons—other; Fibreboard packing cases; Solid packing cases; Corrugated packing cases; Paper sacks—food; Paper sacks—other
483	Personal stationery; Commercial envelopes; Stationery and scholastic books
489	General printing and bookbinding
491	Rubber manufactures; Hose of rubber or plastic; Rubber and plastic machinery belting; Miscellaneous rubber goods; Rubber thread; Rubber sheets and sheeting
494	Toys, games, sports equipment and baby carriages; Metal toys—non-mechanical; Plastic toys; Pedal cars and scooters; Perambulators; Folders
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods
496	Plastic products n.e.s.; Building materials of plastic; Plastic piping and fitments for water services; Domestic catering and furnishing goods of plastic; Plastic bags, wrappers and other packaging materials; Hollow-ware and hardware of plastic including kitchenware; Plastic caps, closures, bottles and jars; Plastic upholstery, cushioning and floor covering (foam)
499	Pianos
	Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom
	Paper and paperboard manufactures; Imported hardwood, the following: Mahogany; Utile; Beech; Ramin; Quicksilver; Iron ore; Manganese ore; Tungsten ore; Magnesite; Phosphate rock for fertiliser manufacture; Imported hides and skins, wet; Imported hides and skins, dry; Raw wool—imported; Raw wool, India/Pakistan types; Raw jute—imported; Raw jute—BTC grade; Raw jute—BTD grade; Flax; Quebracho; Shellac; Gum Arabic; Tallow; Rosin gum; Woodpulp for the paper and board industries; Chemical woodpulp; Chemical woodpulp—Sulphite bleached; Chemical woodpulp—Sulphate bleached; Chemical woodpulp—Sulphate unbleached; Soya beans; Casein; Wood rosin; Linseed; Castor seed; Groundnuts; Copra; Palm kernels; Herring oil; Cottonseed oil; Coconut oil; Olive oil; Groundnut oil; Linseed oil; Coir yarn; Cotton rags; Waste paper; Litnopone

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in April

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in April. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
April			
2 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Feb.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Feb.)	PN	DTI
3 Tues.	UK official reserves (March)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (March)	PN	Bank of England
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
4 Wed.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Feb.)	Fin. Stats.	CSO/Treasury
5 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Dec.)	T & I	DTI
	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (March)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing distributive and service industries (4th qtr.—revised)	T & I	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th qtr.—revised)	T & I	DTI
6 Fri.	National income and expenditure (4th qtr.—revised)	PN	CSO
9 Mon.	Turnover of the catering trades (Feb.)	PN	DTI
10 Tues.	Car and commercial vehicle production (March—prov.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
11 Wed.	Index of industrial production (Feb.)	PN	CSO
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-March)	PN	Bank of England
	Wholesale price index numbers (March)	PN	DTI
	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-March)	PN	CLCB
12 Thurs.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (March)	PN	CSO/DTI
13 Fri.	Building Societies' receipts and loans (March)	PN	BSA
	Crude steel production (March)	PN	BSC/BISPA
17 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
18 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end March)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Feb.)	PN	D of Employment
	Appropriation account of companies (4th qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (4th qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (4th qtr.)	PN	CSO
19 Thurs.	Unemployment (April—prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (April—prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Retail prices index (March)	PN	D of Employment
24 Tues.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-March)	PN	Bank of England
25 Wed.	New vehicle registrations (March)	PN	D of Environment
	Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr.-1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	National Savings monthly progress report (March)	PN	Nat. Savings Committee
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
	Electricity generation (March)	PN	DTI
26 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Jan.)	T & I	DTI
	Unemployment (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Feb.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Feb.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (March—final)	PN	DTI
30 Mon.	Construction—new orders (Feb.)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing starts and completions (March)	PN	D of Environment
	House improvement grants (March)	PN	D of Environment
	Slum clearance (1st qtr.)	PN	D of Environment

* PN = Press notice.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, March 23, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Psychomania	BR/E 36690/25/3/78	90	March 19	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Benmar Productions Ltd.
Not Now Darling	BR/E 36698/25/3/78	97	March 21	LMG Film Distributors Ltd.	LMG Film Productions Ltd. and Sedgemoor Productions Ltd.
The National Health	BR/E 36699/25/3/78	98	March 21	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Virgin Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2285	BR/E 36562/25/3/78	8	March 23	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2285 A	BR/E 36563/25/3/78	8	March 23	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Tarzan's Deadly Silence	F 36691	88	March 19	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	National General Pictures Inc.
Tarzan's Jungle Rebellion	F 36692	92	March 19	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	National General Pictures Inc.
Eagle In A Cage	F 36693	102	March 19	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Group W Productions
Pete 'N' Tillie	F 36694	100	March 19	Cinema International Corporation Ltd.	Martin Julius Epstein Productions
Summer Soldiers	F 36695	103	March 21	Amanda Films Ltd.	Teshigahara Productions, Tokyo
The Seagull	F 36696	98	March 21	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Sovexportfilm, Moscow
Red Psalm (Meg Ker a Nep)	F 36697	88	March 21	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Hungarofilm Budapest
Boobs In The Wood	F 36700	7	March 21	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
Uncle Tom	F 36701	90	March 21	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Euro International Films
Tales Of Mystery	F 36702	121	March 22	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Novaris Film A/S, Rome.
Mad Dog Coll	F 36703	86	March 22	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Talia Films Inc.
Mafia	F 36704	98	March 22	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Producciones Cinematograficas Literal, S.A. Buenos Aires

Amendments to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'The Sicilian Clan' registered on July 30, 1970, has been amended to EC 35009 and the names of makers corrected to Les Productions Fox-Europa, Paris and Films Du Siecle, Paris.
The registration number of the film 'Je T'Aime, Je T'Aime' registered on July 6, 1971, has been amended to EC 35553/10/7/76 and the names of makers corrected to Parc Film, Paris and Les Productions Fox-Europa, Paris.
The registration number of the film 'So Much Naked Tenderness' registered on October 18, 1972, has been amended to EC 36439/22/10/77. The playing time and the names of makers have also been amended to 84 minutes and Alpha-Cinetel-Productions, Munich, respectively.
The registration number of the film 'Sex Life In A Convent' registered on February 22, 1973, has been amended to EC 36650/25/2/78 and the name of maker corrected to TV 13 Fernseh, Filmproduktionsges, mbH, Munich and Societe Nouvelle de Doublage S.A.
The registration number of the film 'Beyond the Law' registered on September 7, 1971, has been amended to EC 35675/11/9/76.
The registration number of the film 'Jealousy Italian Style' registered on June 9, 1971, has been amended to EC 35521/12/6/76.
The registration number of the film 'The Sinners' (La Piscine) registered on September 22, 1969, has been amended to EC34402 and the makers corrected to Societe Nouvelle de Cinematographie, Paris and Tritone Film, Rome.
The registration number of the film 'Emma Hamilton' registered on November 10, 1969, has been amended to EC 34477.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept. 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan. 18 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
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Gt. Britain (M)	Mar. 15 1973
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Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Mar. 8 1973
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(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
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Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
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Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Mar. 30 1972
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Stocks:	
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orders and deliveries (M)	Mar. 15 1973
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Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
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ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	Dec. 28 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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IMPORT AND EXPORT—Small South London firm wishes to amalgamate with similar company to combine operating costs etc. Reply Box No. S. 7369.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

April 4, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Dining Hall, Cavalry Barracks, Butt Road, Colchester

Auctioneers: Fenn Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex CO1 1PW (Tel: 0206 46161)

Miscellaneous stores including: Industrial tractor, cars, light commercial vehicles, generators, microscopes, engineers and carpenters tools, cooking equipment, first aid equipment, projectors and screens, cutlery, waterproof clothing, scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, field telephone equipment, charging sets, miscellaneous clothing, bedding, furniture, carpets and rugs, etc.

April 12, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Miscellaneous stores including: Clothing; boots; shoes; rubber boots; kitchen utensils; scrap canvas, mixed rags; furniture; MT spares; photographic and electrical equipment; telescope levels; Avo meters; clocks; watches; crockery; metal coal scuttles; garden tools; charging sets; radio receiver and valves; slicing and weighing machines; various instruments and test gear; air compressors; road roller; concrete mixer and vibrator; brazing hearths; fork lift trucks; wire rope; mobile cranes; oil drums; ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals; ball and roller bearings; safes; tyres; fire bricks; binoculars and telescopes; cycles; electric irons; kettles; hand tools; machine tools including shearing, drilling, slotting and grinding machines; pug mills, circular saw, cold saw, etc.

May 2, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 4366)

Miscellaneous stores including Clothing, canvas, mixed rags, kitchen utensils, furniture, MT spares, a few vehicles, electrical, photographic and wireless spares, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers two weeks prior to and up to date of sales, price 10p (postal order only).

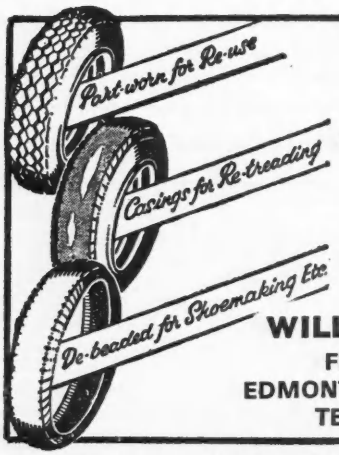
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

April 3, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508)

Auctioneers: Messrs Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture; engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.



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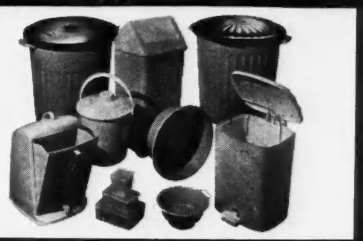

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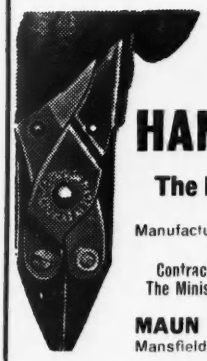

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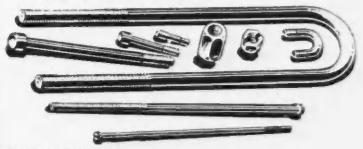

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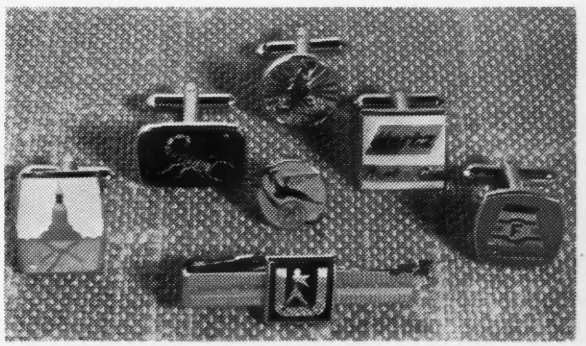

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